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BIRTH.

On November 6, 1910, at 3 Tengzhan Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Hui, a son.

DEATH.

On November 16, 1910, at 9 Woosung Road, Shanghai, John Lewis, light-house keeper, 1. M. Customs, aged 63 years.

SAERING.

We have noticed a tendency to laugh at our Volunteers and Scouts, and to jeer at their manoeuvres and work in camp recently. Well—it is easy to sneer. Mockery must sometimes be used as a weapon in a good cause. No weapon is more deadly when well wielded. But one cannot excuse the use of the same weapon when it is directed against any sacred or honourable, or worthy, or even innocent object. Now the purely unselfish labour of the Volunteers is both honourable to themselves and worthy of all patriotic men's approval. We are all used by our sense of humour to "chess" others who do anything at all out of the way. This is natural and is a not unhealthy instinct. But too often we are carried away by it, and what was at first mere fun becomes cheap and nasty jeering. We must guard ourselves against committing this fault. No good can be done by hurting other people's feelings wantonly. "More flies are caught with one drop of honey than with a whole barrelful of vinegar," said that wise and saintly Francis of Sales whose writings we recommend to the curious. We have said that in a good cause the sneer is at times necessary. It is a useful arm of self-defence, and often rebuke better than any other form of expression. When the cynic philosopher shod with rough, thick, and heavily nailed shoes came to the house of Plato, and brutally rubbed them into a valuable Persian rug, saying "I trample under foot the pride of Plato," that calm and high-bred gentleman merely answered "With greater pride." Sneers can be met with sneers. At a time when Frederick of Prussia depended largely upon English gold to aid him in his campaigns (for gold as well as consummate skill and iron valour, even the valour of the Great Frederick, is needed for success in war) that great commander ventured to sneer at the English reverence for their Church. A victory having been won (also) we forget

some against, and many of both sides are influenced by religious feelings. We look at it from the sensible English standpoint. If a man is a criminal, punish him. If he is a good and useful citizen, respect him. If he agrees with us in our religious or party opinions, let us rejoice in him as a friend. But if he differs from us let us not on that ground break elementary laws. We are strong believers in toleration. Liberty for everybody and for everything except for criminals and crime. We differ, as Englishmen, from Hinduism as a religion. But as Englishmen, we not only respect the liberty of those who profess that form of belief, but we even protect it. We are not followers of the Prophet Mohammed. But we strongly advocate the protection from insult or profanation of the mosques devoted to Islam. We are not Quakers, but if such a cruelty as the persecution of those gentle, pious and most inoffensive people who style themselves by the attractive title of the "Society of Friends," were to be revived in these days, we should protest in every possible way against it, as an enormity, an anachronism. To banish people and confiscate their property in a violence which can only be excused by some crime of the first magnitude on their part. Confiscation has long ceased to be a punishment common in the practice of English Law, banishment is unknown to it in our days. The Statute Book contains some obsolete provisions which touch this very Jesuit question. When it was raised in an English Court some time ago, the Judges absolutely refused to listen to it at all, and magistrates decline to enforce those obsolete statutes. We note that the English Law does not require any additional or special provisions to enable it to deal with political plotters. If the Jesuits in Great Britain were to become dangerous to the body politic, the ordinary law could deal with them without any extraordinary measures being taken. We also note that the gentlemen who have been exiled from their own country, Portuguese Jesuits subjected at one point of the journey. This complaint does not in any way refer to the Tramway Company, whose service is excellent, but to the nuisance constituted by the crowd of yelling coolies and imitative boys who congregate where passengers have to change cars at Causeway Bay and follow up the vehicles, whether these be going towards or outwards. Their vociferations are enough to jar the nerves of the least sensitive and positively to frighten nervous women. This state of things reminds one of the squads of beggars, filthy and aggressive, who pursue the foreign visitor in Levantine lands demanding "backshesh" as a right and heaping curses and obsequies upon the heads of any bold enough to ignore their attempted extortion. In the case of the preacher, on the ground that he was a radical (he is) and was using his pulpit as a platform for political purposes (he did), and that this was political interference by a religious sectarian? What would they say now if Mr. Balfour had banished Mr. Campbell, George, were to expel a Tory Anglican Clergyman for preaching Conservatism in his Church? These suppositions seem ridiculous to an English mind, but the Portuguese have done worse. They have driven out scholarly and innocent men without even the excuse that they had taken sides in politics. Every one knows that the Jesuits who went away today in the *Lelta* were harmless and learned men, whose heads were never troubled with any other affairs than their immediate duty, and that that duty not only did not include interference in politics, but absolutely precluded any kind of interest in any other kind of other people's business whatever! They were school-masters and ministers of religion. What would sensible Englishmen have said if Mr. Balfour had banished Mr. Campbell, the preacher, on the ground that he was a radical (he is) and was using his pulpit as a platform for political purposes (he did), and that this was political interference by a religious sectarian?

SHAUKIWAN ROAD.

(28th November.)

Since the opening of the electric tramways there has been apparent a growing tendency on the part of the public to take full advantage of that splendid run along the sea-front from Wan Chai down to Shaukiwan, and a correspondent very righteously complains of a nuisance to which passengers are subjected at one point of the journey. This complaint does not in any way refer to the Tramway Company, whose service is excellent, but to the nuisance constituted by the crowd of yelling coolies and imitative boys who congregate where passengers have to change cars at Causeway Bay and follow up the vehicles, whether these be going towards or outwards. Their vociferations are enough to jar the nerves of the least sensitive and positively to frighten nervous women. This state of things reminds one of the squads of beggars, filthy and aggressive, who pursue the foreign visitor in Levantine lands demanding "backshesh" as a right and heaping curses and obsequies upon the heads of any bold enough to ignore their attempted extortion. In the case of the preacher, on the ground that he was a radical (he is) and was using his pulpit as a platform for political purposes (he did), and that this was political interference by a religious sectarian?

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RAISING REVENUE.

(29th November.)

In communal centres, as with Imperial Governments, a perpetual problem is the discovery of new means of raising revenue to meet new public needs. In this respect, our Crown Colonies as a whole have their own burdens to bear; and, just as their geographical or constitutional conditions differ, so each particular Colony has to work out its own salvation in the manner best suited to itself. As it happens, two Crown Colonies—Hongkong and the Straits Settlements—find themselves forced into similar positions at the same time and by reason of the same set of circumstances: namely, the extinction and final reduction of the opium trade with a consequent disappearance of a formerly valuable source of revenue. As to the Imperial Government's action in compacting with China for a gradual diminution in the imports of the drug from India, there is apparently nothing more to be said. It would amount only to "flogging a dead horse" further to dwell on that subject. But that leaves us still face to face with the fact that both, Singapore and Hongkong had to look about for some new source of revenue which was acceptable. In this Colony the deficit was made good by means of the imposition of a tax on spirituous liquors, necessitating the organisation of a Revenue Department and Preventive Force. Until the end of this year, we can hardly expect to learn what this Department's contribution has been to the local exchequer. In Singapore they have adopted the principle of an income tax to make up their deficit. How it will operate remains to be seen. Hongkong to raise money has impinged upon the accepted formula of Free Trade. Singapore at any rate has not gone any farther than the Imperial laws by which income tax is recognised as a perfectly reasonable form of taxation, although it may press a little more hardly upon some citizens than upon others. Nearly all laws do. Again to contrast the laxative methods adopted by the respective Colonies, Hongkong has gained or at least hope to gain her ends by an indirect tax, which is bound to strike at the small consumer in a far greater degree than in the case of the large consumer. Singapore, on the other hand has elected to accept the direct tax, which is certainly not so burdensome upon the poor man. A citizen who indulges in the use of any dutiable article and thereby contributes to the revenue indirectly can pay just as little as he likes by regulating his consumption of that article. That kind of tax might well be described as a voluntary one. An income tax, on the contrary, is a compulsory one. The only limit to this universal principle of direct taxation is the laying down of the minimum below which no man's income shall be taxed. In the Singapore Bill it is put at \$1,200 per annum. That is to say, a ratepayer would require to have a regular income of \$100 per month before he could be called upon to pay income tax. In discussing this same question, the "Free Press" says, one thing that will occur to many is that the bulk of the population, mainly Chinese, who found the excise revenue from opium are now to be relieved, when that commodity goes out of the market, from contributing anything to the revenue at all, unless of course they proceed, as indeed they are now doing in a marked degree, to the substitution of alcoholic liquor for their former quota of opium. The levy of an income tax will in the main mean nothing else than the settlement of the old opium tax to the shoulders, to a great extent of a different class of the community. And so, the result will be that the non-opium consuming classes will have to take over the burden of supplying the deficit produced by the opium-smoking classes being forcibly deprived of access to that commodity, and so be deprived of any responsibility to contribute to the Colony's revenues in that way. Yet there is practically no other way, declares the Straits Settlements Government, of still retaining the classes that used opium on the list of contributors to the revenue. In coming to their decision to impose an income tax, our neighbours in the Southern Colony had considered the taxing of matches, among other things, but this proposal was thrown out of Court as derivative of only an infinitesimal proportion of the sum required. So also tobacco had to be left out of count. The true view of the new income tax is that, so far as it goes, it is a transfer of the disappearing opium revenue to the shoulders of the people who never used opium but are at the same time, for the most part, contributing to the revenue on other branches of excise, and on almost every other head of the revenue. Of course it is the people who before used opium who will escape any increase of taxation, for what they formerly contributed to the revenue in that way they will simply transfer to the other side of the account. The idea of an "exit" tax on Chinese departing from Singapore with their savings has been often mooted, but it is preposterous; moreover it would be sure to be ineffective, and the Chinese could always evade it by remaining in Singapore until a fitting opportunity offered, as it would be sure to do some time or other.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF ANARCHY.

(30th November.)

The news from Macao is only what might have been expected. An Army and Navy which have distinguished themselves as those of Portugal have done in the recent events at Lisboa last month, are capable of

developments which might startle even revolutionaries. They needlessly rebelled against their King, they now appear to be in needless rebellion against the very Government which they helped to set up. This would be of only intellectual interest to us, and to all who are not Portuguese, were it not for the fact that British and other Foreign interests are vitally affected. Chinese interests, of course, are more concerned in Macao than any other, not only Chinese of the mainland but Chinese of Hongkong, many of them British subjects. The conduct of the rebellious soldiery will be watched with interest, therefore, not only, no doubt by the British Naval Forces in these waters, but also by the numerous and far from ill-trained and ill-disciplined Chinese Army in Kwang Tung Province at the very gates of Macao. How seven hundred soldiers who apparently take a light-hearted view of the responsibilities entailed by wearing a uniform, are going to defend the very interests which they are busy destroying, is a puzzle which may be paradoxically solved by the Chinese. It will be really interesting and perhaps even consoling to a philosopher to observe Chinese troops engaged in the unaccustomed task of restoring order among the inhabitants of a Foreign country. Of course, the latter designation is now disputed by the Chinese when applied to Macao. There is, however, no denying the truth that until quite recently Macao was a Foreign country, inhabited by the descendants of men whose renowned names still shed a golden lustre on the face of history. It is true that Macao was the point whence Christianity came to China. Macao was once the representative of Christian civilization. Now that the latter has ceased to exist in Macao, there does not seem to be any serious reason why Confucianist civilization should not take its place. Perhaps in some ways the Chinese will recivilize Macao. It is an entertaining speculation to a thoughtful mind to wonder how it is that the unbaptized Chinese, serenely indifferent to the quarrels of sects, or the janglings of discordant creeds, are able to show a more impartial and a really gentler spirit towards such dangerous persons as the Sisters of St. Francis than the baptised and confirmed and otherwise several sacramentated Portuguese. That Macao on its reversion to the dignity of the position of being an integral portion of the Chinese Empire will enjoy the blessings of Law and Order under the mild and equitable administration of the Penal Code of the Ta Ching Dynasty is our earnest hope.

HONGKONG COMPANIES' ORDINANCE.

In commercial circles far and near there has been nothing but commendation expressed with regard to the action of the Hongkong Legislature in bringing forward a Bill for the amendment of our local Companies' Ordinances. The only fault that is charged against the new Bill seems to be that it does not go far enough in defending the investor against the specious company promoter. Well, Rome was not built in a day. It is some satisfaction to know that the existing Companies' Ordinances served in great measure to protect British investors against many spurious concerns in the past; and it is still more satisfactory to realise that in the future the "shark" promoter will have less and less room for the employment of his powers for evil. The regular phalanx of rubber companies, good and bad and indifferent, registered under the Hongkong Ordinances, was mostly responsible for the Hongkong Government's failing to exercise better control over Shanghai companies. But, says "Capital and Commerce," the new Bill has not taken note of the fact that the directors of companies in Shanghai belong to all nationalities. The penalties imposed upon fraudulent or negligent directors would have little or no effect on such if they belonged to another nationality and it would be inequitable if, while the British member of a company is punished his associates of other nationalities should go scot-free, or at least be not directly amenable to the laws of the government under which the company is registered. Our northern contemporaries draw attention to another point equally deserving consideration, namely, the number of Chinese companies—many of them not very desirable—which adds to the list of its directors a few Britishers, and claims protection under the Hongkong Ordinances. It quotes the case of the recently issued prospectus of a Kiangsi Steam Navigation and Tugboat Co., Ltd., which commences on the very suggestive phrase, "to be incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong, whereby the liability of the members is limited to the amount of their shares." This is a purely Chinese concern, and the Britishers in the concern, if our contemporary is correctly informed, is that they are there so that it may have the benefit of the privileges of protection under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong. In this company, Mr. Parker, of Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., is the managing director. Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., inspect the steam vessels, hulks, cargo boats etc., and value it, and Mr. Robb of Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., reports that the business of the company as a "very valuable one and their plant suitable." On the face of it, it is clear that the Hongkong Ordinances were never designed for the protection of such companies nor to give them such an alluring aspect in the eyes of the too-confiding investor. The new Bill is of vital importance to the healthy trade of the Far East, and, with our contemporary, we anxiously await the final draft.

OLD ENGLISH HOUSES.

The most interesting part of English life is the antiquity of many of the homes of the people, from Duke to cottager. Our ancestors built not only for themselves but for their children's children and for even later generations. A fascinating book, we have often thought, might be written about some of the beautiful and historic old houses which abound in England. This has been successfully done at last. The book, entitled "Old English Houses" by Allan Fea, published by Martin Secker, London, is worthy of a place on one's bookshelves. What a charming companion when on a holiday in the country! Mr. Fea would make it his book reveals a thoughtfully humorous disposition, and a mind stored with historic and antiquarian learning. It also shows that Mr. Fea is possessed of the sense of beauty. He is an artist. The photographs in the book are delightful, they remind us of countless spots of the South of England, a country dear to us not only as lovers of the beautiful, but as students of history, and still more on account of those personal associations which elude expression. The chapters which deal with Kent and Sussex and Hampshire interest us most, but that on Buckinghamshire is probably the best in the book. It is next to impossible to lay down this book when once one has begun to read it. It is full of good stories. As we write, we are told by a friendly critic that the chapter on Buckinghamshire is not best, but that on Bedford, Hertford and Middlesex. Now, when you get several opinions, and each one of them fastens on a different chapter for special commendation, the conclusion to be arrived at by a reviewer is that the book is really a charming and interesting work.

THE QUEUE-CUTTING CAMPAIGN.

(1st December.)

In many quarters, there still prevails a good deal of scepticism with regard to the reality of the Reform movement in China, or rather one should say amongst the Chinese nation, for they are a widely scattered people like the ancient Jews or the more modern Britons, founding communal bodies in whichever country their adventuresomeness may lead them. But if one thing more than another goes to prove the change of sentiment that is tending to alter the destinies of China by demolishing the barriers which stood between her and the progressiveness of the world in general, it is the movement that can best be described as "the queue-cutting campaign." There is no doubt about the enthusiasm with which this campaign is being followed up. It is an indisputable fact that there is no people more adaptable than the Chinese to the manners and customs and life of the foreign countries to which they are constantly finding their way. As the rule the Chinese are ruled by the precept, "When in Rome do as the Romans do." And no doubt it is this very adaptability that has led countless thousands of them settled in the United States, Mexico, Southern America, Australia and the Federated Malay States to discard the queue. If we remember aright, it was Dr. Arthur Smith, in his "Chinese Characteristics," who declared pitifully that the people of China never could advance until they parted with their queues and stopped the practice of shaving the head. It is rather a trite remark, containing far more than meets the eye. It is striking because it shows that such a keen observer as Dr. Smith regards a change of style in the manner of wearing the hair as an essential if the Reform movement is to progress at all. The late Chinese Minister to Washington not long ago forwarded to the Throne an earnest appeal from his countrymen in the Americas praying that an Imperial Decree be issued to authorise the cutting of the queue by Chinese subjects resident in foreign lands. So far no such Decree has been promulgated, yet the receipt of such a petition surely must have some effect upon the most callous and case-hardened reactionary in the Imperial Household. The spirit of Reform has penetrated into the very heart of the Empire itself; and as the many young patriots return from their studies abroad they are bound to carry with them new ideas and new views absorbed during their journeys in countries overseas. So far, we have not learned of any high Imperial official daring to bring down upon himself the Celestial wrath by cutting off his queue in defiance of the displeasure, and probably disgrace, that would follow upon any such action, but it is no secret that the Reform Party numbers amongst its ranks several high dignitaries who stand very near the Throne; and the forward march of the Reform Party will surely bring an extension of the queue-cutting campaign. The custom is not yet much in vogue in the interior of China. In fact, it is held in so much disregard in the way-back provinces of Shensi and Shensi that the white missionaries deem it not only advisable but essential to personal safety to wear a queue, either natural or artificial. But all along the coast and in other countries where the Chinese come immediately within the sphere of foreign influence, it has taken a firm hold and is widening in scope from day to day. In Hongkong, we have abundant evidences of this fact. Here the movement has taken concrete shape in the formation of the See-Yip Queueless Society, which already has a vast membership roll and is constantly gaining recruits to its ranks. Under its auspices, no less than three thousand five hundred and forty-two members have become queueless. No later than Sunday last we had the remarkable spectacle of a

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SNEERING.

We have noticed a tendency to laugh at our Volunteers and Scouts, and to jeer at their manoeuvres and work in camp recently. Well—it is easy to sneer. Mockery must sometimes be used as a weapon in a good cause. No weapon is more deadly when well wielded. But one cannot excuse the use of the same weapon when it is directed against any sacred or honourable, or worthy, or even innocent object. Now the purely unselfish labour of the Volunteers is both honourable to themselves and worthy of all patriotic men's approval. We are all used to our sense of humour to "chaff" others who do anything at all out of the way. This is natural and is a not unhealthy instinct. But too often we are carried away by it, and what was at first mere fun becomes cheap and nasty jeering. We must guard ourselves against committing this fault. No good can be done by hurting other people's feelings wantonly. "More lies are caught with one drop of honey than with a whole barrelful of vinegar" said that wise and saintly Francis of Sales whose writings we recommend to the curious. We have said that in a good cause the sneer is at times necessary. It is a useful arm of self-defence, and often conveys rebuke better than any other form of expression. When the cynical philosopher shod with rough, thick, and heavily nailed shoes came to the house of Plato, and brutally rubbed them into a valuable Persian rug, saying "I trample under foot the pride of Plato," that calm and high-bred gentleman merely answered "With greater pride." Sneers can be met with sneers. At a time when Frederick of Prussia depended largely upon English gold to aid him in his campaign (for gold as well as consummate skill and iron valour, even the valour of the Great Frederick, is needed for success in war) that great commander ventured to sneer at the English reverence for their Church. A victory having been won (alas! we forget

some against, and many of both sides are influenced by religious feelings). We look at it from the sensible English standpoint. If a man is a criminal, punish him. If he is a good and useful citizen, respect him. If he agrees with us in our religious or party opinions, let us rejoice in him as a friend. But if he differs from us let us not on that ground break elementary laws. We are strong believers in toleration. Liberty for everybody and for everything except for criminals and crime. We differ, as Englishmen, from Hinduism as a religion. But as Englishmen, we not only respect the liberty of those who profess that form of belief, but we even protect it. We are not followers of the Prophet Mohammed. But we strongly advocate the protection from insult or profanation of the mosques devoted to Islam. We are not Quakers, but if such a cruelty as the persecution of those gentle, pious and most inoffensive people who style themselves by the attractive title of the "Society of Friends" were to be revived in these days, we should protest in every possible way against it, as an enormity, an anachronism. To banish people and confiscate their property is a violence which can only be exercised by some crime of the first magnitude on their part. Confiscation has long ceased to be a punishment common in the practice of English Law; banishment is unknown to it in our days. The Statute Book contains some obsolete provisions which touch this very Jesuit question. When it was raised in an English Court some time ago the Judges absolutely refused to listen to it at all, and magistrates decline to enforce those obsolete statutes. We note that the English Law does not require any additional or special provisions to enable it to deal with political plotters. If the Jesuits in Great Britain were to become dangerous to the body politic, the ordinary law could deal with them without any extraordinary measures being taken. We also note that the gentlemen who have been exiled from their own country, Portuguese Jesuits expelled by Portuguese revolutionaries, have not even been accused of political activity. The first act of the revolutionaries was to expel the Jesuits and attack all religious orders. We really must appeal to the sense of fairplay in our readers, when considering that sorry business. Every one knows that the Jesuits who went away to day in the *Lella* were harmless and learned men, whose heads were never troubled with any other affairs than their immediate duty, and that that duty not only did not include interference in politics, but absolutely precluded any kind of interest in any other kind of other people's business whatever. They were school-masters and ministers of religion. What would sensible Englishmen have said if Mr. Balfour had banished Mr. Campbell the preacher, on the ground that he was a radical (he is) and was using his pulpit as a platform for political purposes (he did), and that this was political interference by a religious sectarian? What would they say now if Mr. Smith, and his *amis dominés* Lloyd George, were to expel a Tory Anglican Clergyman for preaching Conservatism in his Church? These suppositions seem ridiculous to an English mind, but the Portuguese have done worse. They have driven out scholarly and innocent men without even the excuse that they had taken sides in politics. This is sheer religious persecution, and we as free men, as lovers of liberty, abhor it and are disgusted at it. If the Society of Friends should not be persecuted, *if only* for the "Society of Jesus" should not be molested, for whatever our religious views may be, even were they those of Mr. R. J. Campbell, was not Jesus the Friend of friends, the Friend of all mankind?

RAISING REVENUE.

(29th November)

In communal centres, as with Imperial Governments, a perpetual problem is the discovery of new means of raising revenue to meet new public needs. In this respect, our Crown Colonies as a whole have their own burdens to bear, and just as their geographical or constitutional conditions differ, so each particular Colony has to work out its own salvation in the manner best suited to itself. As it happens, two Crown Colonies—Hongkong and the Straits Settlements—find themselves forced into similar positions at the same time and by reason of the same set of circumstances: namely, the extinction and final reduction of the opium trade with a consequent disappearance of a formerly valuable source of revenue. As to the Imperial Government's action in compacting with China for a gradual diminution in the imports of the drug from India, there is apparently nothing more to be said. It would amount only to "flogging a dead horse" further to dwell on that subject. But that leaves us still face to face with the fact that both Singapore and Hongkong had to look about for some new source of revenue which was capable of being created. In this Colony the deficit was made good by means of the imposition of a tax on spirituous liquors, necessitating the organisation of a Revenue Department and Preventive Force. Until the end of this year, we can hardly expect to learn what this Department's contribution has been to the local exchequer. In Singapore they have adopted the principle of an income tax to make up their deficit. How it will operate remains to be seen. Hongkong to raise money has implored upon the accepted formula of Free Trade. Singapore at any rate has not gone any farther than the Imperial laws by which income tax is recognised as a perfectly reasonable form of taxation, although it may press a little more hardly upon some citizens than upon others. Nearly all laws do. Again to contrast the taxation methods adopted by the respective Colonies, Hongkong has gained or at least hopes to gain her ends by an indirect tax, which is bound to strike at the small consumer in a far greater degree than in the case of the large consumer. Singapore, on the other hand has elected to accept the direct tax, which is certainly not so burdensome upon the poor man. A citizen who indulges in the use of any dutiable article and thereby contributes to the revenue indirectly can pay just as little as he likes by regulating his consumption of that article. That kind of tax might well be described as a voluntary one. An income tax, on the contrary, is a compulsory one. The only limit to this universal principle of direct taxation is the laying down of the minimum below which no man's income shall be taxed. In the Singapore Bill it is put at \$1,200 per annum. That is to say, a ratepayer would require to have a regular income of \$100 per month before he could be called upon to pay income tax. In discussing this same question, the "Free Press" says, one thing that will occur to many is that the bulk of the population, mainly Chinese, who found the excise revenue from opium are now to be relieved, when that commodity goes out of the market, from contributing anything to the revenue at all, unless of course they proceed, as indeed they are now doing in a marked degree, to the substitution of alcoholic liquor for their former quota of opium. The levy of an income tax will in the main mean nothing else than the settlement of the old opium tax to the shoulders, to a great extent of a different class of the community. And so, the result will be that the non-opium consuming classes will have to take over the burden of supplying the deficit produced by the opium-smoking classes being forcibly deprived of access to that commodity, and so be deprived of any responsibility to contribute to the Colony's revenues in that way. Yet there is practically no other way, declares the Straits Settlements Government, of still retaining the classes that used opium on the list of contributors to the revenue. In coming to their decision to impose an income tax, our neighbours in the Southern Colony had considered the taxing of matches, among other things, but this proposal was thrown out of Court as derivative of only an infinitesimal proportion of the sum required. So also tobacco had to be left out of count. The true view of the new income tax is that, so far as it goes, it is a transfer of the disappearing opium revenue to the shoulders of the people who never used opium but are at the same time, for the most part, contributing to the revenue on other branches of excise, and on almost every other head of the revenue. Of course it is the people who before used opium who will escape any increase of taxation, for they formerly contributed to the revenue in that way they will simply transfer to the other side of the account. The idea of an "exit" tax on Chinese departing from Singapore with their savings has been often mooted, but it is preposterous; moreover it would be sure to be ineffective, and the Chinese could always evade it by remaining in Singapore until a fitting opportunity offered, as it would be sure to do some time or other.

THE CONSEQUENCES OF ANARCHY.

(30th November)

The news from Macao is only what might have been expected. An Army and Navy which have distinguished themselves as those of Portugal have done in the recent events at Lisbon last month, are capable of

developments which might startle even Revolutionaries. They needlessly rebelled against their King, they now appear to be in needless rebellion against the very Government which they helped to set up. This would be of only intellectual interest to us, and to all who are not Portuguese, were it not for the fact that British and other Foreign interests are vitally affected. Chinese interests, of course, are more concerned in Macao than any other, not only Chinese of the mainland but Chinese of Hongkong, many of them British subjects. The conduct of the rebellious soldiery will be watched with interest, therefore, not only, no doubt, by the British Naval Forces in these waters, but also by the numerous and far from ill-trained and ill-disciplined Chinese Army in Kwangtung Province at the very gates of Macao. How seven hundred soldiers who apparently take a light-hearted view of the responsibilities entailed by wearing a uniform, are going to defend the very interests which they are busy destroying, is a puzzle which may be paradoxically solved by the Chinese. It will be really interesting and perhaps even consoling to a philosopher to observe Chinese troops engaged in the unaccustomed task of restoring order among the inhabitants of a foreign country. Of course, the latter designation is now disputed by the Chinese when applied to Macao. There is, however, no denying the truth that until quite recently Macao was a Foreign country, inhabited by the descendants of men whose renowned names still shed a golden lustre on the face of history. It is true that Macao was the point whence Christianity came to China. Macao was once the representative of Christian civilization. Now that the latter has ceased to exist in Macao, there does not seem to be any serious reason why Confucianist civilization should not take its place. Perhaps in some ways the Chinese will recivilize Macao. It is an entertaining speculation to a thoughtful mind to wonder how it is that the unbaptized Chinese, serenely indifferent to the quarrels of sects, or the juggling of discordant creeds, are able to show a more impartial and a really gentler spirit towards such dangerous persons as the Sisters of St. Francis, or the baptised and confirmed and otherwise several-sacramented Portuguese. That Macao on its reversion to the dignity of the position of being an integral portion of the Chinese Empire will enjoy the blessings of Law and Order under the mild and equitable administration of the Penal Code of the Ta Ching Dynasty is our earnest hope.

HONGKONG COMPANIES' ORDINANCES.

In commercial circles far and near there has been nothing but commendation expressed with regard to the action of the Hongkong Legislature in bringing forward a Bill for the emendation of our local Companies' Ordinances. The only fault that is charged against the new Bill seems to be that it does not go far enough in defending the investor against the specious company promoter. Well, Rome was not built in a day. It is some satisfaction to know that the existing Companies' Ordinances served in great measure to protect British investors against many spurious concerns in the past; and it is still more satisfactory to realise that in the future the "shark" promoter will have less and less room for the employment of his powers for evil. The regular phalanx of rubber companies, good, bad and indifferent, registered under the Hongkong Ordinances, was mostly responsible for the Hongkong Government wishing to exercise better control over Shanghai companies. But, says "Capital and Commerce," the new Bill has not taken note of the fact that the directors of companies in Shanghai belong to all nationalities. The penalties imposed upon fraudulent or negligent directors would have little or no effect on such if they belonged to another nationality and it would be inequitable if while the British member of a company is punished his associates of other nationalities should go scot-free, or at least be directly amenable to the laws of the government under which the company is registered. Our northern contemporary draws attention to another point equally deserving consideration, namely, the number of Chinese companies—many of them not very desirable—which adds to the list of its directors a few Britishers, and claims protection under the Hongkong Ordinances. It quotes the case of the recently issued prospectus of a Kiangsi Steam Navigation and Tugboat Co., Ltd., which commences with the very suggestive phrase, "to be incorporated under the Hongkong Ordinances of Hongkong, whereby the liability of the members is limited to the amount of their shares." This is a purely Chinese concern, and the Britishers in the concern, if our contemporary is correctly informed, is that they are there so that it may have the benefit of the privileges of protection under the Hongkong Ordinances. In this company, Mr. Parker, of Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., is the managing director. Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., inspect the steam vessels, bulks, cargo boats etc., and value it, and Mr. Robb of Messrs. Parker, Robb and Co., reports that the business of the company as a "very valuable one and their plant suitable." On the face of it, it is clear that the Hongkong Ordinances were never designed for the protection of such companies nor to give them such an alluring aspect in the eyes of the over-confident investor. The new Bill is of vital importance to the healthy trade of the Far East, and, with our contemporary, we anxiously await the final draft.

OLD ENGLISH HOUSES.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

REPUBLICAN GENEROSITY.

It has been said that a prophet is never honored in his own country but in Portugal, it would seem that the good work of disinterested educationalists is held at a discount. By the explosion of the harmless but immensely useful Jesuit Fathers from Macao, the self-appointed Government of the world's youngest Republic have incurred such odium as is not likely to be easily effaced from the memory of present and future generations. Such high-sounding and empty phrases as a new era of "austerer morality" and "immaculate justice" being ushered in may be very well in their way but men are apt to be judged by their deeds and not mere words. The heartless conduct of those political bandits will remain indelible on the minds of refined and cultured people and will mark another blemished spot across the pages of the world's history.

BRITISH POLITICS.

The political situation in England is clouded by gloomy spectres. The Veto Conference, from which great things were expected, has, as we know, turned out to be a signal failure and very shortly we may expect to hear of a dreadful political cataclysm at Westminster. We who are far removed from the scenes of party strife may not be inclined to give up the matter that measure of attention which it fully deserves but this unique political quirk is fraught with the greatest of issues, involved in it is the matter of the greatest moment in the Constitution.

If the late King Edward lived, as amicible as he might have been, arrival at last as it is, the country is on the eve of a General Election. We all know what that instant.

At instant, the prince question will most probably be lost sight of in big important issues; for there are others within whose as far as an English General Election is concerned. Indeed, the occasion would be shorn of its significance were it to be separated from its misleading influences, which seem to be invested with a peculiar glory. So on with the battle, ye frenzied fanatics, and let me witness your confusion!

THE ETIQUETTE OF CALLING.

I have been reading in a Colonial paper of a curious habit which prevails in M.—In that city, married people seem to consider that the bachelor newcomer should call upon them if he wishes to have the pleasure of knowing them, whilst the bachelor, who has been in the place some time, is common with the freshly imported, is equally expected to call upon married people who have returned from leave or from prolonged absence in another part of the country. This, we are told, is a form of ceremony which resolves itself, in the majority of cases, into the perfect leaving of cards, for the very good reason that at the time when calls are made, houses are usually empty. In a few instances, a card box enables the would-be caller to locate his objective, and further makes it fairly certain that his cards he leaves will actually be found by those for whom they are intended, not by any means a certainty when they have been deposited in the vicinage owing to the not infrequent total absence of domesticity. I wonder how many people in Hongkong the above facts will interest? Not very many, I fancy, I know several good folk who never make any calls at all. The only calls they ever trouble about are at their favourite bar and then the simplest of casual visitors suffice.

PRAYING EXTRAORDINARY.

I have heard a lot of stories about wonderful millionaires and their wonderful doings but for sheer ingenuity of mind the following easily takes the palm:

The president of the Baptist Union of Victoria last month told a Sydney audience how, whilst acting as secretary or something of a religious society, he once prayed to the Lord for £100 to pay off an overbalance of £1, which threatened to double itself by the time the next meeting came round. The £100 didn't arrive promptly, and the good man's faith began to wane. In fact, he reduced his demand to £1, which was actually required. When he seemed about to curl up altogether a letter from a devout friend was handed him, enclosing a cheque for the full amount. (Loud applause.)

This pious narrator finished his story neatly in this wise: "This was lovely, wasn't it? I do praise the Lord! It came just in the nick of time, as if the Lord had said, 'You asked for that hundred, and you ought not to have dropped to twenty-four.' The ordinary sinner, in the same circumstances, would have interpreted the message thus: 'You asked for a lot more than you actually needed; it would have been more grateful to have asked for £1, which sum would have covered the debt.' You might remember that you are not saving all the showers for me, and that I have got all my money. However, here is the £100. I have purposely kept you waiting in order that you might think hard before you again ask me for an excessive sum."

The real merit of the story seems to be that when asking the Lord for money, one should pray in a low voice whilst a rich and generous parishioner is in the vicinity. One can even imagine the prudent pastor sending round one of the faithful to pluck the rich parishioner bird if he seemed to be dozing.

A ROYAL ANECDOTE.

An interesting incident in connection with one of the Queen's motorizing excursions in Scotland, has just transpired. Queen Mary, accompanied by Lady Trevelyan, Lord Rosebery, the Marquis de Soveral, and Sir Henry Legge, set out the other afternoon to Dunottar Castle, the famous ruin in the vicinity of Stonehaven. The arrival at Dunottar Castle was quite unexpected, and when the aged custodian heard the bell ring he peeped over the battlements and saw below a small company of ladies and gentlemen. "Ha ha ya yo tickets?" He asked. "N," came the reply. "Then ye'll have to pay expense, this piece," declared the worthy custodian, much to the amusement of the distinguished visitors. Fortunately, they were able to raise the necessary sum, although Lord Rosebery may have recollect the occasion when he left his purse at an hotel, and was refused credit for 4d by an Aberdeen bookshop. "If ye canna pay the fowrance ye cauna get the bookie," said the canny Aberdonian.

BRIDGE.

Bridge, says an exasperated enthusiast, saves Society from much cruel gossip. Yes, but it doesn't save that chump of a partner from your few well-chosen words at the end of the rubber.

CASUAL CRITIC.

It has already been reported that Prince Ching has definitely declined the post of the President of the Senate, and that Duke Tsai Tse has been nominated and will, it is believed, be given the honour. It now appears that the Duke has, in the course of conversations in high places, remarked that the difficulties connected with the post will prove very great, and immeasurably more difficult than those of similar positions in other countries. While he could not very well refuse to accept the post if appointed, he has very clearly emphasized the fact that he can only be expected to fill the office to general satisfaction, if Yuan Shih-kai is appointed Secretary for Foreign Affairs.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

OPUM.

(Specially Translated for the "Hongkong Telegraph".)

Prince Kung and H.E. Lu Jun-hsiang, High Commissioners for the suppression of opium, have had a lengthy discussion and have "held in inquiry into the possibilities of a more rapid suppression of the opium and the growth of the traffic." They have brought the matter before the Committee for Constitutional Reform, and before the Revives Council, suggesting that a consultation should be held with the British Minister to discuss the question of the proposed increase of the duty on imported opium. The Ministry in question has pointed out that when the late Vice-Viceroy of Canton increased the levy on imported opium the British authorities raised a strong protest, and the Chinese Government had to give instructions that no excess duty should be removed; and therefore there appeared to be little hope of successful negotiations with the British Authorities.

THE EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM.

The Minister of Education, H. E. Tang, has personally instructed his subordinates to make haste in submitting their joint report on educational reform in order to equip the younger generation with a thoroughly up-to-date education.

NEW BANK NOTES.

It is reported that the new currency will be put in circulation next year. The new bank notes were ordered by the Ministry of Finance's printing office, and were submitted to the Prince Regent for approval. The emoluments of the officials for next spring will probably be paid in the new tokens.

A DELIMITATION QUESTION.

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs has written to the Russian Minister in Peking pressing for the early appointment of a Commissioner by His Government to delimit, with the joint assistance of the Chinese Commissioner, the boundary between Russia and Chinese territory on the North-West, in accordance with the agreement recently entered into between the two countries.

REQUEST TO ISSUE BONDS.

The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has written to the Shanghai Tao-ti requesting him to issue the Government bonds at once to the Chinese creditors of the Ching Yuan, Shao Kang, and Hing Yue Banks, in payment fifty per cent. of their debts, in accordance with the arrangement made by the late Tao-ti.

FOREIGN LOANS.

In order to ascertain the feelings of the people of the provinces of Hupeh and Hunan concerning the proposal to invite foreign loans for the construction of railways in these provinces, H. E. Tang Shao Yi recently instructed H. E. Viceroy Ju Chin-yi to cause inquiries to be made on the subject. The Minister of Posts and Communications is now informed that 150 people are still very touchy upon this matter and nothing that is done should be characterized by the utmost caution.

AN ENRAGED PRINCE.

With reference to the raising of public loans for Hunan, Prince Pu-lun approached the Grand Council to deal with the matter but was severely reprimanded. The Prince was so enraged that he then and there tendered his resignation to the Prince Regent while in audience. The Regent advised him not to take such a step—the Government would undertake to settle the matter amicably.

THE GINSENG CASE.

DEFENDANT COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.

26th ult., Wong Tim was brought up on remand before Mr. J. R. Wood, Second Police Magistrate, this forenoon for the alleged theft of \$14,020 worth of ginseng from the Yuen Fat Hong godown on the 4th inst. Mr. P. M. Hodgson re-arranged and Mr. W. H. L. Stanton, of Messrs. Deacon, Lester and Daicos, was for the defence. (Loud applause.)

The plausibler portion of his story really is this wise: "This was lovely, wasn't it? I do praise the Lord! It came just in the nick of time, as if the Lord had said, 'You asked for that hundred, and you ought not to have dropped to twenty-four.' The ordinary sinner, in the same circumstances, would have interpreted the message thus: 'You asked for a lot more than you actually needed; it would have been more grateful to have asked for £1, which sum would have covered the debt.' You might remember that you are not saving all the showers for me, and that I have got all my money. However, here is the £100. I have purposely kept you waiting in order that you might think hard before you again ask me for an excessive sum."

The real merit of the story seems to be that when asking the Lord for money, one should pray in a low voice whilst a rich and generous parishioner is in the vicinity. One can even imagine the prudent pastor sending round one of the faithful to pluck the rich parishioner bird if he seemed to be dozing.

His Worship committed the defendant for trial at the next Criminal Session.

S. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

LETTER FROM BISHOP OF VICTORIA.

The following letter, accompanied by a list of services for Advent, has been sent us for publication:—

To Members of the Congregation.

My I commend to you the list of services for Advent? The Season will be observed by members of our Church all over the world, and it is an opportunity for us to join in spirit with them. Above all, it is a call to us to reconsider and apply the great foundation facts that the Son of God become incarnate "for us men and our salvation" and that He is certainly coming again to judge the quick and the dead. We live in an age when there is much to render our faith in these verities less potent in our daily lives than they should be. So I trust all members of the Cathedral congregation will make good use of the means offered them of quickening their religious faith, and deepening their spiritual lives. If there are any who desire to become communicants or resume the practice of coming to Holy Communion but are embarrassed by any difficulty, either of the Chaplains or I myself will gladly give them the benefit of spiritual counsel and advice to the quieting of the conscience and avoiding of all scruples and doubtfulness!"

I remain,
Your faithful friend and Bishop
G. H. VICTORIA.
S. PAUL'S COLLEGE,
November 17th, 1910.

FOOTBALL.

B.C.C. vs. R.A.M.C.

An interesting scratch game was played between representatives of the above teams. In the opening stage of the game the Boys scored one point and later on increased the score by another. The Military men tried several times to equalize but nothing resulted. The game thus ended in a win for the B.C.C. by two goals to nil.

LEAGUE MATCH.

The Police team and the 87th Co., R.G.A. played their League Match yesterday afternoon on the Minto ground. The game was a one-sided affair and resulted in a win for the Royal Garrison Artillery by the formidable margin of six goals to nil.

The Police team has improved considerably and should make a good team with more practice.

EXCUSES THE JESUITS.

26th ult.

This morning a large number of the local Catholic clergy as well as many of the most influential Catholic laymen of the Colony went to the 2nd "Delta" to say good-bye to the Jesuits who have been expelled from Macao and Timor. The venerable old superior of the Timor Jesuits, Father Sebastian, is going to Singapore. He told one representative that his was to leave all their work in Timor. The Jesuits were at all times ready to work anywhere under any conditions. How true it is may be seen from his own case: Moussegour Perron, the Catholic Bishop, the departing Jesuit priest at Blake pier, Rev. Father Robert, the Procurator General of the Missionary Kiran; Dr. F. N. Val, Procurator of the Dom. i. and Rev. F. N. Val, Procurator of the Civil Mission, went on board to assist the Jesuits with their baggage, etc. The Very Rev. Fr. Nova, Rector of Manila University, was also present. Many pupils of the Macao Jesuits were there, and their bairns with their former teachers was most pathetic. Father Arkwright who will long be remembered by all who knew him as one of the most beautiful and gentle characters as well as one of the ablest and most efficient teacher who have ever worked in the Far East was among the exiled fathers. He is going to Cochinchina, on the Malabar Coast of India, there to work for the cause to which he has devoted his whole life. Many more Catholics would have been present, but were prevented by business from doing so. They, however, sent their heartfelt farewells by good representatives. We wish Godspeed to these good souls.

THE MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

POLICE WITHDRAW CHARGE AGAINST LAUNCH COXSWAIN.

26th ult.

Kwok Lo, coxswain of the steam-launch "Wuk Yi" was again brought up before Mr. R. Hallifax at the Magistrate; this morning, for alleged manslaughter of one P. T. Trine and a Chinese seaman in a Police patrolling boat in the harbour on the night of the 4th last. Capt. Lyons, Deputy Superintendent of Police, is in charge of the case for the Police and Mr. W. E. L. Stanton, from the firm of Messrs. Deacon, Lester and Daicos, represented the defence.

Capt. Lyons stated that he did not think there was sufficient evidence in this case to convict the defendant for manslaughter, and asked his worship for leave to withdraw the charge. The other two Chinese witnesses for the prosecution did not throw any light on the evidence.

His Worship (To defendant)—You are discharged.

KULANGSU (AMOY) MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

26th ult.

Minutes of a meeting of the Council, held at the Board Room, on the 8th November, 1910. Present—Mewis, W. Kruse (Chairman), O. Lee, H. B. Pike, L. J. Thomas, K. Taudubara, the Health Officer, the Secretary and the Assistant Secretary.

Mr. H. B. Pike was introduced and took his seat, vice Mr. J. Macansini, resigned.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

With reference to minute 5 of the last meeting, it was proposed by Mr. Kruse, seconded by Mr. Thomas, and carried unanimously, that the Senior Council be requested to call a special meeting of the ratepayers for Tuesday, the 22nd inst., at 4.30 p.m., at which will be submitted the following resolution:—

"That this meeting of ratepayers sanctions expenditure on sinking an experimental artesian well."

A despatch was read from the Senior Council, together with a translation of a letter from the Haifangting accompanying same, regarding certain stolen property pawned in Amoy.

It was decided to request the Senior Council to again ask the Haifangting to call on the pawnshop keeper to refund \$8, being the amount paid for the recovery of the property, as the Council could not agree with the pawn-shop keeper's contention that such shops were justified in accepting goods in pawn which had the foreign owner's name clearly marked thereon, without first making some inquiry; moreover such reimbursement had to be paid in the past. (See correspondence between the Senior Council and the Capt. Superintendent, 27th and 29th April, 1909.)

Levee was granted to the London Mission and the English Presbyterian Mission to rearrange stone at present in the way of their building operations; and to Mr. L. C. Lie to straighten the boundary wall of his property when rebuilding same.

The Capt. Superintendent reported that the following cases had been dealt with at the Mixed Court since the last meeting:—

SUMMONSES.

Debt 5, Illegally buying a child 1, Assault 2, Refusing to quit premises 1, Failing to carry out a judgment of the Court 1, Trespass 1.

SUMMARY ARRESTS.

Illegally pawned sundry articles 1, Being abroad after 12 M. N. without a light 1, Committing a nuisance 2, Creating a disturbance 3, Breach of the Opium Regulations 4, Receiving stolen property 1, Theft 3.

(Signed,) W. KRUSE,
Chairman.

By order,

O. Berkeley Mitchell,
Secretary.

TOYO KISEI & KAISHA

APPOINTMENT OF FAR EASTERN AGENT.

Mr. C. Lacay Goodrich is to be the general agent in the Orient for the Toyo Kisei Kaisha when in January next this company terminates its association with the Pacific Mail Steamship company and the Harriman Lines, and enters its new combination with the new Western Pacific railway. An arrangement is to be made for the purpose of putting China's finances, beginning with the currency, on a sound basis, and for the development and strengthening of China's position in Manchuria. The Central Railways are not yet provided for, as it would appear that the local interests and gentry are not able to live up to their expectations in the matter of raising their own funds for financing of this undertaking. Unless the country is to suffer quite unnecessary retardation in its commercial, political and strategic development a very early decision must be made in regard to these railways, and we can see no really satisfactory way for which the situation can be met except by bold acceptance on the part of Peking of foreign funds. Whatever the decision, it cannot now be longer delayed.—*N.Y. on 1st Review.*

I remain,

Your faithful friend and Bishop

G. H. VICTORIA.

26th ult.

Yours very truly,

John C. Lacay Goodrich.

Chairman.

To the Capt. Superintendent.

26th ult.

Yours very truly,

John C. Lacay Goodrich.

Chairman.

To the Capt. Superintendent.

26th ult.

Yours very truly,

John C. Lacay Goodrich.

Chairman.

Big House Collapse.

IN ABERDEEN STREET.

FOUR PERSONS SUPPOSED TO BE UNDER THE DEDRIS.

SOME MIRACULOUS ESCAPE.

23 ult.
Today, another of those building collapses which have marred the Canton history of late occurred in Aberdeen Street. The collapse occurred early in the afternoon of this afternoon in the house Nos. 5 and 7 Aberdeen Street, situated between Hollywood Road and Gage Street.

The houses are each four storeys high, and are occupied on the ground floor as shops, and on the upper floors as dwelling houses. The total number in the two houses is roughly estimated at anything from fifty to sixty.

Had all the families resident in the houses been involved in the collapse the catastrophe would have been appalling. Fortunately, the houses did not fall without giving some time of warning to the inhabitants and they made all haste to reach safety before the threatening danger was upon them. It is said, however, that four persons have been buried under the rubbish, and it is not certain that there are not more. The outside walls still stand and are braced up against the opposite buildings.

The roofs and all the floors, however, have fallen to the ground floor.

As soon as the alarm was given, the Fire Brigade turned out, the Public Works Department despatched squads of men to the spot, the Police sent a special draft to keep back the crowds who thronged in the scene. No time was lost in getting the rescue work going. With pick and shovel, ax, and saw the rescuers party worked with a will, and by their strenuous efforts two persons were rescued from No. 13 house and three from No. 17.

It appears probable that when all the rubbish has been cleared away from the interior of the houses the outside walls will fall in and even the position of the party walls between the houses that linked the collapsed does not appear to be very secure.

THE TUNG WAH HOSPITAL.

THEATRICAL PERFORMANCES IN AID OF FUNDS.

28 ult.
We are given to understand that the Tung Wah Theatre has been giving performances daily in aid of the funds of the Tung Wah Hospital and that the net proceeds realized from these performances run into a large figure. The Chinese A.D.C. will also stage this evening and to-morrow night and the proceeds of this case also will go to swell the funds of the well-known Chinese institution.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

A MAGNANIMOUS EMPRESS.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

The Prince Regent has received personal instructions from the Empress Dowager Yu Lung to the effect that her next birthday should not be celebrated in an extravagant manner owing to the critical state of the Empire. This amnesty to prisoners and the relief to the poor will be carried out as on previous occasions.

PARLIAMENT AGAIN.

In view of the fact that the bulk of the people are not satisfied with the Bill fixing the fifth of June as the opening of Parliament, the Peleg Government has voted to the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces to the effect that it is the time for the establishment of a Parliament has already been announced by Imperial Decree, it cannot possibly be again deferred, and that they should issue strict orders to their subordinates to prohibit the formation of any society or association and to suppress every action having in view an opposition to the imperial wishes.

ALLEGED HIGH-RANDER'S ACTION CRIME.

The Governor of Hunan recently raised a public loan without first referring the matter to the Provincial Assembly for consideration and ultimately a decision, this action was subsequently criticized by the National Assembly, who described it as being contrary to law, but the Government resolutely refused to punish him. The National Assembly has repeatedly requested the Grand Council for an explanation, but so far no reply has been forthcoming. The Minister of Finance does not approve of the conduct of the Grand Council, and has stated to his colleagues that although the Board has sanctioned the raising of a loan, the matter should be referred to the Provincial Assembly for consideration and approval before any steps can be taken. Unless that is done, the Board will be held responsible for the loan.

RAILWAY COMP. N.Y.'S APP'RS.

The representatives of the Chekiang Railway Company have requested the Ministry of Posts and Communications to memorialize the Throne on their behalf that if the Government is prepared to reinstate Tang Shew-chen as Director-General of that Railway, the Company's shares will be fully paid up.

COOLIE LABOUR FOR RUBBER PLANTATIONS.
French merchants are desirous of recruiting Chinese labour, especially in the province of Kwangtung, for the cultivation of rubber plantations of sugar, and application has been made to the Kwangtung authorities for permission for so doing. The latter have now replied that there have been so many abuses in recruited labour that they cannot accede to the merchants' request unless certain guarantees be forthcoming that the coolies will be properly treated and receive 50c per day; that \$2 per month. The local guilds are not by any means in favour of the proposals, and are taking steps to ensure that the recruits really enter into their contracts of their own free will and fall to realize the conditions under which they will be called upon to carry out their labour.

STUDY OR FOREIGN INDUSTRIAL SYSTEMS.
The Ministry of Agriculture, Trade and Commerce has appointed a number of officials to proceed to the various foreign countries to study the systems of agriculture, industries, the rearing of silk worms, aquatic production, tea-planting and cigarette-manufacturing.

PRESIDENT ON PROVINCIAL BUDGETS.

The Ministry of Finance has communicated with the Provincial Authorities with a view to submitting the Budgets of the various departments under their control to their respective Assemblies for consideration. They are also requested to present the latter's resolution to the Ministry for approval.

ELECTIONS.

In order to comply with the repeated requests of the various Viceroys and Governors for an early organization of the system of elections, Vice-Treasurer has decided to put the system into effect in June, 1911.

DEATH OF DOCK COMPANY'S EMPLOYEE.

ANOTHER OLD-HAND PASSES AWAY.

28 ult.

The grim Reaper has claimed to his own another old and familiar hand of the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., which year by year becomes the poorer in its ranks of old and trusted employees. Mr. T. Neves, who, for the past thirty years, has been an invaluable hand of the premier industrial establishment of the Colony, passed away after a long illness, at 6:30 p.m. on "yesterday," the primary cause of death being chronic attack of Bright's disease. With the shipping fraternity frequenting the port of Hongkong, the deceased gentleman was extremely popular. Eye of his urbanity, hospitality and unfailing courtesy, the late Mr. Neves made for himself among the officers and engine-room staffs of the steamers calling at Hongkong quite a number of friends who, incidentally, became also a good clientele of the Company whose interests he knew so well to serve. Deceased was attached to the resident staff of the Cosmopolitan Dock, combining with considerable efficiency the duties of stockkeeper, time-keeper and general clerk. He leaves a widow and a large family to mourn his loss and with whom much sympathy is felt in their sad bereavement. The funeral took place this afternoon.

THE OPIUM CASE.

DRUG TO BE DUMPED OUTSIDE HARBOUR LIMITS.

28 ult.

The Chinaman who was remanded from last week for being in unlawful possession of 2,000 taels of loose opium, was brought up again before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Police Court this morning on the above charge. Mr. W. L. Shelton, of Messrs. Denton, Looker and Deacon, appeared for the defendant. He stated that the stuff was sent to be analysed and was found to contain 5% of opium.

Mr. Hoggard, Chief Excise Officer, said he was prepared to withdraw the charge on the understanding that the defendant would engage a launch to have the opium dumped outside the harbour limits, which was agreed to.

It will be remembered that the substance was part of a consignment of raw opium imported into the Colony some time ago and was seized in connection with a liquidation case and was finally ordered by the Harbour Office authorities to be soaked with kerosene oil and destroyed. Some of it was dumped into the sea, and some in dust boats. The quantity which was the subject matter of the charge was stolen from the dust boats and was brought before the court on several occasions.

LLOYD'S REGISTER.

GREAT BRITAIN HOLDS MORE THAN HALF OF WORLD'S VESSELS AFLOAT.

28 ult.

The annual report of Lloyd's Register of Shipping has just been issued and shows that 10,311 merchant vessels registering over 20 million tons of grossed dead weight are registered with the committee of Lloyd's Register. 6,650 of these vessels with a tonnage of 15,056 are British, the rest being foreign. 540 new vessels were classed during the year, 461 of which were steamers.

A new set of revised rules for the construction of steel ships was issued by the committee during the year, and had been met with satisfaction by the shipping community all over the world.

Regarding the increased use of internal combustion engines for large vessels, the report says the following to say:

"The use of Internal Combustion Engines for marine purposes has hitherto been confined to small vessels and yachts, but the possibility of the use of this description of engine as the motive power of large vessels is now becoming a question of immediate and practical importance."

The Internal Combustion Engine in its general use on land has also been fitted in small vessels as workmen upon the 4-stroke cycle principle, and are single-acting, so that with each cycle there is only one impulse for the revolutions of the shaft. With this type of engine there is considerable difficulty in effecting the reversal of the direction of rotation of the engine, and when these engines are used for marine purposes the astern motion of the ship has usually been obtained by the use of feathered wheel gearing.

It might have been a month before?—I might.

During the evening of the 20th you produced copies of your testimonials?—Yes.

After I read through them did I not advise you to write to the Siamese Government yourself?—I don't remember.

Do you consider yourself justified in opposing a letter addressed to E. Roberts, Lo Fu?—No.

Did I say anything about recruiting labour for Siam?—Yes.

Did you know what my business was when I was going up there?—No.

Mr. Denys—Did you hand that cheque to defendant?—I did not.

Was it possible for defendant to take that cheque out of the cheq book on the morning when you went into the dingy room?—Yes.

The case was remanded till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

THE WORLD'S IRON TRADE.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR PLANTERS.

In the course of a lengthy review of the trade of 1909 to contribute to *The Times* by a well-known firm of London brokers, some interesting particulars are given of the product and consumption of tea in various parts of the world. It seems that the total consumption of tea is increasing, and the prospects of planters generally have greatly improved. There have even been those who have purchased a house in tea as there has been in rubber, but it is impossible for tea pieces to go up in the way rubber pieces did.

The consumption of tea is only increasing gradually as more people take to drinking it, whereas the demand for rubber increased because new uses were found for it. The world's production of tea according to the review above mentioned, is about 1,100 million pounds annually, of which about one-half is grown in China. Rather more than three-eighths is grown in the British Empire, and rather less than one-eighth in other countries, of which Java and Formosa are the most important.

It is estimated that the enormous quantity of 600 million pounds of tea are produced in China annually, of which 40 million pounds is consumed and 200 million pounds exported.

THE QUEEN-LUTTING CAMPAIGN.

MANILA BUREAUX BUSY BURNING MANY HEADS.

Thus the Manila Times—Century old tradition will be broken and Chinese history made in Manila if resolutions proposed by some of the more advanced members of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of the city are adopted, for their object is the abolition of the queue, that horrid badge of the Chinese race.

The matter has already been brought officially before the most influential Chinese bodies of the city by the Chinese Consul General and though no definite action has been resolved upon, the men back of the movement believe that a majority of local Chinese residents will cut their queues by December 5, the date set by the Hongkong queue-cutters' association.

Several members of the Chinese Chambers of Commerce have been in communication with the Hongkong leaders of the movement and they are following developments in China closely. But although the actual cutting date is two weeks away many Macau Ch'ens, too, by the 5th of December will cut their queues by the blacklock, Saturday, and cut off their hideous appendages.

THE COOLIE APPARATUS.

A coolie appeared before Mr. J. R. Wood at the Police Court on Tuesday on a charge of matching a purse containing \$150. Defendant was caught red-handed while committing the act.

THE GRANT CASE.

FURTHER EVIDENCE.

28 ult.

John Grant was again brought up before Mr. E. R. Hallifax at the Magistracy this afternoon on charges of alleged unlawful possession of cheques, forging and uttering certain orders and feloniously obtaining certain L.O.D.s on the 13th November last, with intent to defraud one Kenzie Roberts, of the Kowloon-Canton Railway. Mr. H. L. Denys, Sr., from the Crown's Solicitor's office, prosecuted. Defendant was not represented by Counsel.

Mr. Denys in opening the case gave a brief outline of the defendant's movements from the 25th of October to the 13th of November in the course of which defendant went to different places under various names.

K. Roberts was then called and stated that he was an assistant engineer of the Chinese section of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

He was stationed at Lo Fu on Wednesday, the 9th November. At that time he was five miles away from the station and he met his mate, Jane, who was going in the direction of Li-Lon. He asked him if Mr. Fraser was still staying at that place and witness replied that he had left last May. Defendant said he came on a bicycle, which broke down and during the conversation he asked him if he had sent the bicycle back and defendant said "Yes." Defendant said he knew Mr. Fraser was in Hongkong and had stayed with him for eighteen months previously at Li-Lon. He then asked him if he could get a night's stay at Mr. Fraser's house and witness agreed and gave a bit to him to take to the Chinese boy. On his way up he met Mr. Carpenter who showed him the way. They talked for about quarter of an hour and after this he left and went in the direction of Li-Lon. He saw him again on the next day at 10 a.m. riding past Mr. Fraser's house. He was at work at the time defendant came in and the latter remarked that he was returning by the one o'clock train. Witness asked him to stay for a trifling and leave by the next train which he did. He told him that he was an engineer employed by the Siamese Government and that he was on leave and was going to Shanghai and would be returning after two months. Defendant missed the 5 o'clock train and stayed behind. They then had a conversation about the Siamese Railway and the defendant asked for his (witness') printed testimonials. He said he would write to the Siamese Government to get him an offer. He gave him the testimonials and two cards were returned one bearing the words "Gordon F. Smith." On the night of the 10th defendant was leaving on the following morning. The next day he found a check missing from his cheque book. He last saw the missing cheque on Wednesday, the 16th of November, at the Crown Solicitor's office. It was then in the same condition as it was now. He woke up at about seven on the 10th. The defendant woke up before he did, and he saw him first in the dining-room. About half-past seven, two engineers came, with whom witness had a conversation, which lasted till about quarter-past eight. After breakfast, defendant and witness went towards the station, as he wanted to get back to Hongkong. Half-way to the station defendant turned back and said "By Jove, I left my pocket book behind." He then went alone to the station where he met the two engineers. He walked till the train left as he expected the defendant. All three kept a lookout for him but there was no sign of him. The other two went on to Hongkong and he returned home. On Monday, the 14th, he felt suspicious and he looked round to see if there was anything missing. He then looked at the cheque book and saw it was all right. Later in the day he received a telephone message from the Police about a cheque. Witness said he had never stayed in the Imperial Hotel in Hongkong and had never signed either there and neither did he sign any bills in 53 Hollywood Road.

Defendant (To witness)—Can you state definitely when that cheque was taken from your cheque book?—No.

It might have been a month before?—I might.

During the evening of the 20th you produced copies of your testimonials?—Yes.

After I read through them did I not advise you to write to the Siamese Government yourself?—I don't remember.

Do you consider yourself justified in opposing a letter addressed to E. Roberts, Lo Fu?—No.

Did I say anything about recruiting labour for Siam?—Yes.

Did you know what my business was when I was going up there?—No.

Mr. Denys—Did you hand that cheque to defendant?—I did not.

Was it possible for defendant to take that cheque out of the cheq book on the morning when you went into the dingy room?—Yes.

Without anyone seeing it?—Yes.

The case was remanded till 2 p.m. to-morrow.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.**BUILDING OF A BRANCH LINE.**

28 ult.

The Canton station of the Canton-Hankow Railway is established in Huanghai and that of the Canton-Kowloon Railway is situated in Chiau-hsiung. There is a distance of some five or six miles intervening between the two stations. Survey has already been made by the Canton-Hankow Railway, and it has been decided to build a branch line from the Hsi-chuan station, passing through the northern and the eastern suburbs and effecting a junction with the Kowloon Railway at Chiau-teng-kow. The line will be a single track one.

It has also been decided to establish a station midway between the two main terminals so that facility may be afforded those who travel by rail between the two cities.

It is estimated that the total cost of the project will be £1,000,000, of which £500,000 will be contributed by the Canton-Hankow Railway and £500,000 by the Kowloon Railway.

Under the plan the new line will be completed in 1912, and the Canton-Hankow Railway will be extended to the new station.

The Canton-Hankow Railway has put a rubber exhibit in the museum on Cai-lei-fong, including about the first raw rubber seen in Manilla. But no notice has been published in the local papers.

Indeed Mr. Prout has written a good deal on rubber since his return from Manilla and has found interested readers for all his articles. The Bureau of Science has put a rubber exhibit in the museum on Cai-lei-fong, including about the first raw rubber seen in Manilla. But no notice has been published in the local papers.

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St. Andrew's Ball.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

JOYOUS SPIRIT REIGNS AMID PICTURESQUE SURROUNDINGS.

Last night, the memory of St. Andrew, Scotland's patron Saint, was once more honoured by the usual brilliant social gathering unparalleled anywhere in the East which has come to be known as St. Andrew's Ball. Last night, whether in the temperate climes of the West or the torrid atmosphere of the East, patriotic Scots—indeed, it is not easy to find a Scotchman who is not—gathered to honour the memory of their great Saint by meeting and merrymaking, not unmixed with due solemnity befitting the occasion. The phenomenal gathering which was present had the fullest array of beauties of flattery out for themselves what exceeded the usual average Scotsman makes, and that when he undertakes to do a thing, no matter what that may be, he loves nothing midway but carries it out with a thoroughness and skill which cannot but fail to excite the keenest admiration and envy. The 19th Ball did not in any way fall short of the traditions of the past in every way was a brilliant success. The decoration, which once beamed a tremendous amount of energy combined with skill, was carried out on the same lavish scale as has characterized them in former years, the whole scheme of embellishments being simple but effective as it was a pleasure to notice that the Decorations Committee wisely avoided the so-called mistake of over-decoration, which tends to spoil the whole effect. Long before the hour fixed for the commencement of the first dance, a steady stream of invited guests poured into the City Hall. His Excellency the Governor Sir Frederick Lugard and Lady Lugard also arrived at an early hour and after being met by Chief Murray Stewart and the General Committee, the gubernatorial party was piped into St. Andrew's Hall by Pipe-Major Burnside, of the Cameron Highlanders, stationed in South Africa. The presence of this stalwart son of Scotia gladdened the hearts of loyal Scots who were full seat the music should be supplied by a dusky victory of the march pipe. Suffice it to say that the gentleman's faults in execution on Beethovens' national instrument was all that could be desired and elicited many an inspired "Hooray!" The music was supplied by the Band of the Buffs and was played with a degree of skill which was fully appreciated by lovers of the "light, fantastic." As in former years, "Auchtermochty" was patronised with much energy, where those who participated in the active enjoyments of the evening slaked their thirst with the best of wines. With considerable foresight, the Committee made due provision to facilitate the work of finding partners by furnishing a number of trying-places.

THE DECORATIONS.

The scheme of decorations, as has already been stated, was carried out with an eye to simplicity. On the facade of the City Hall was placed a gigantic St. Andrew's Cross which at once arrested the eye, the cross being composed of fresh greenery with electric bulbs as a decorative border. In the centre was placed a shield bearing the lion rampant of Scotland on a red background, the whole being conspicuous by the aid of bright illuminants. Approaching the grand staircase the visitor met a profusion of greenery and foliage, the colonnades having creeping plants twined round them. The staircase was lined with pot plants at regular intervals on reaching the first landing, the lion rampant again stood out distinctly with majestic pride. Immediately behind was the Royal Standard, on each side of which drooping were lions bearing St. Andrew's Cross on a blue background. Between this and the shield were the figures "1847" and "1910" picked out in electric lights, denoting the age of the Society. Right below was erected a huge mirror which reflected the beauty of the Colony as it passed upstairs. Studding the walls at various places were shields bearing devices emblematic of Scotland. The most prominent feature, however, of this portion of the decorations and the most appropriate one, was a huge thistle overhanging the staircase. The emblem consisted entirely of illuminants which shed a flood of light round it and brought everything immediately below it into striking prominence. Besides these there were shields bearing devices of a warlike nature, such as spars, battle-axes, swords, etc. St. Andrew's Hall was somewhat elaborately decorated and it was apparent that extra care had been bestowed on it. A huge St. Andrew's cross was placed at the head of the hall with the lion rampant in the centre with a profusion of flags as the background. On one side of the hall and placed in the centre was the Scottish lion and on the opposite side was the President's crest, bearing the motto "Spero meliora." The Society's coat-of-arms bearing the Socie's motto was given a prominent place in the hall. Festoons of greenery also entered into the scheme of decorations and the costly lace curtains hung over the various doorways and windows completed a charming picture. St. George's Hall was as little embellished as possible, the only features calling for special mention being the large, handsome, life-size portrait of Queen Victoria. The Theatre Royal was, as usual, converted for the nonce into a supper-room. The stage was transformed into a horse-race table for the President's party. Shields, spears, battle axes and swords faced the gallery and were also placed on the walls; while the blue and white colours of the Society here and there were the only other embellishments in this part of the City Hall.

THE DANCE.

The ball-rooms presented an animated scene. The beautiful dresses of the ladies vied with one another in their charming effect, which was counterbalanced by the sombre attire of the steiner sex, while on the other hand the bright uniforms of the naval and military guests lent a dash of colour which completed a charming picture. A feeling of *bon courage* still prevailed throughout and a joyous spirit which flung care to the four winds was manifested. Enthusiasm was by no means lacking, judging from the vivacity with which the guests took the floor under what must be termed no uncertain difficulties, considering the large number of the gay throng who wished to dance simultaneously and the limited space of the ball-rooms. The ball was officially opened by the dancing of the Lancers, the official set being as follows:—H.E. the Governor and Mrs. Keswick, Mr. T. F. Hough and Miss Andra's, Major General Anderson and Miss Eyes, Sir F. Pigott and Lady May, Commodore Eyes and Mrs. Chatham, Sir Henry May and Mrs. Ormiston, Hon. Mr. Chatham and Mrs. C. J. Ross.

The programme was as follows:—

Extra Valve.....Visions of Salome
1 Lancers.....The Mitato
2 Valve.....Eton Boating Song
3 Caledonian.....Scottish Airs
4 Valve.....The Choristers
5 Eightsons Reel.....The Delamang the Talons
6 Two Step.....Mosquito Parade
Caledonian.....The Highlanders

| | | |
|----|----------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 8 | S. R. Shopey and Reel | { Monymusk & Cel |
| 9 | Valve..... | The Dollar Friars |
| 10 | Two Step..... | ...Vip-i-addy Bay |
| 11 | Valve..... | The Drabs' Prayer |
| 12 | Two Step..... | Whistling Puff |
| 13 | Valve..... | Forge d'Automne |
| 14 | Eightsons Reel | Mrs. McLeod of Raasay |
| 15 | Valve..... | Off We Go |
| 16 | Stratbrey and Reel | { Miss Drummond |
| 17 | Fight-and-Schottische..... | Blue Bonnets |
| 18 | Caledonian..... | This Royal |
| 19 | Eightsons Reel..... | The Fairy Dance |
| 20 | Valve..... | Chesapeake |
| 21 | Two Step..... | Petite Tokouko |
| 22 | Valve and Galop | { Blue Danube and Foxhunter |

THE SUITE.

At the conclusion of the eighth dance, the Ho. Secretary escorted the Prentiss' party and was pined by Pipe-Major B. C. Leslie in the supper-room. Beside those composing the official set of lancers were the following:—Mr. E. Ormsby and Lady Fayer, Hon. Mr. A. M. Hewitt and Mrs. Bedford, Mr. C. H. Ross and Mrs. Chamberlain, Mr. J. W. C. Donnan and Mr. A. M. Armitage, Mr. R. M. Dyer and Mr. David Wood, Mr. W. Armitage and Mrs. Armitage, Mr. David Lloyd and Mrs. Biddle, Colonel-General J. W. Jevons and Mrs. Pollock and Mr. G. P. Leach and Mrs. Geddes.

THE PIUS MEMORY OF ST. ANDREW.

During supper the Cheif proposed the toast of "The King," which having been duly received, he raised the assembled company to drink to "The Pious Memory of St. Andrew." In doing so, he delivered with a clear intonation the following words, every one of which was distinctly heard and reached the furthest recesses of the impromptu supper-room:—

Members of the Hongkong St. Andrew's Society, I call upon you to respond to the toast of this evening—the time-honoured toast,

proposed this night in this world over, wherever

Calderon's sons are met together to show fealty to those traditions which are their national heritage from a proud and romantic past;

traditions summoning to high endeavour in the greater Imperial destinies which Scotland now shares with her old enemy—and I say to you—Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen—our distinguished and welcome guests—I invite you to join us, in commemoration, in the old way, in the old words, Scotland's motto:—Drink, I ask you, one and all, to join me in drinking, in solemn silence, "To the Pious and Immortal Memory of St. Andrew."

THE TOAST.

The time-honoured ceremony of bringing in the haggis was then performed amid a flutter of excitement. Pipe-Burrode played in the bagpipes, which was carried off by Mr. James Walker, while Mr. G. L. Duncan brought in the quaich. These were placed in front of the Chieftain, who gave the carriers of the haggis and the whisky a dram from the quaich. He next partook himself from the quaich, which was afterwards handed in turn to each of the gentle-man guests, the whisky bearer supplying each with a dram.

GREETINGS.

At the close the Chieftain read his own and Hongkong Scots' telegrams to Brother Scots of Tientsin, Singapore, Manila, Foochow, Weihai-wei, Penang, Amoy, Shanghai, Yokohama, Kobe, and Nagasaki, as follows:—Chief Stewart and Hongkong Scots greet brother Scots! Their replies were also read.

The pipe played the President and his lady's guests from the supper room to the ball room.

The menu was as follows:

MENUS.

"Some hot meat and curva eat, And some cold eat that war it; But we have meat and we can eat, And this is Lord be thank it."

1—Saddle of Mutton. 2—Roast Turkey
3—York Ham 4—Coined Tongue
5—Foist Capon 6—Roast Beef
7—G. M. Pie 8—Sheep's Head Pie
9—Salad de Pois Gras an aspic
10—Lobster Salad 11—Chicken Salad
12—Roast Wild Duck 13—Roast Pheasant
14—Hot Potatoes

15—THE HAGGIS.

"Fai fa' your honest sonse face, Great chieftain o' the puddle race, Aboon him we're tae tak your place." "Freedom and whisky gang the gither, Tak aff your dram."

SWEETS.

16—Gooseberry Torte
17—Janie Tarts 18—Puffs
19—Jellies 20—Blanc Mange

ICE CREAMS

21—Vanilla 22—Strawberry
23—Scooch Sherbetad.

"Breath there the man with soul so dead Who never to him i' hit said: This is my ewe, my native land." Whose heart ha' never within him bur'd As home his footstep he laid bur'd From wandering on a foreign strand!"

THE OFFICIALS.

Much of the work in connection with the Ball fell upon the Ho. Secretary, Mr. P. S. Jameson, who was materially assisted by the members of the various Committees. To all these gentlemen, the thanks of all are due for their unselfish work and their efforts cannot be too highly praised. The various Committees were composed as follows:—

General Committee.—Hon. Mr. Murray Stewart, Hon. Mr. Henry Keskew, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C. G. M., Messrs. T. P. Hough, H. W. Robertson, R. C. R. Stewart, J. W. C. Donnan, Andrew Forbes, W. Armstrong, E. Ormsby, R. M. Dyer and G. M. Digby.

Invitation Committee.—The General Committee along with—Messrs. W. Dickson, C. H. Ross, G. Fallico, R. R. Hind, D. David Wood, D. Templeton, Capt. W. M. Stewart and Mr. P. S. Jameson (Hon. Sec.) (Convenor).

Dancing and Music Committee.—Messrs. R. Sutherland (Convenor), C. H. Ross, H. C. Jones, Capt. Stewart, A. B. Fallico, A. Sinclair, Dr. G. Forsyth, Messrs. W. Stewart, G. Fallico, G. Duncan, W. Armstrong, J. McGregor, A. L. Shields and P. S. Jameson (Hon. Sec.).

Cird Room Committee.—Messrs. J. W. C. Bonar (Convenor) A. G. Gerlach, J. McCobb, E. Ormsby, A. W. Walkinsshaw, J. Clark, T. Peiris, J. S. Doble and P. S. Jameson (Hon. Sec.).

Ladies' Cloak Room Committee.—Dr. C. Forsyth (Convenor), Blck, Messrs. F. Maitland and E. Ormsby.

Refreshment Room Committee.—Messrs. T. P. Hough, A. Poole and W. Armstrong.

Supply Committee.—H. E. Campbell (Convenor). "Dress Circle"—Messrs. A. R. Sutherland (in charge), R. McGieko, M. A. Murray, A. Rodger, D. Auld, A. Davidso, Adam Gibson, J. D. Liggin, W. D. Graham, Thos. Arthur, J. Hall, G. L. Duncan, J. M. MacHutchon, Wm. Pitford, W. D. Bradwood, C. A. W. Ferrier and J. Ball-Irving. "Stalls"—Messrs. J. Clark (in charge), A. V. Moon, H. F. Urmischel, A. Stevenson, G. M. Hay, P. Douglas Wilson,

R. Dickson, G. Morton Smith, J. Clark, J. S. Doble, Captain R. B. Crayford, R.G.A., Messrs. J. B. C. Neilson, J. W. Stewart, A. C. Leslie, F. G. Walker and C. C. F. Cunningham. The Supervision of the Supper arrangement—Messrs. H. S. Wynne, Jas. McDonald, David Keith, Frank Graham, J. Daile, D. R. Mackenzie, J. Reid and J. Willis.

Dancing was kept up till the "wee, s'nd" hours of the morning. The stirring strains of "Old Lang Syne" brought the 19th Ball to a close.

H. M. S. "NEWCASTLE."

ARRIVAL AT SINGAPORE.

H. M. S. "Newcastle" arrived from Colombo at Singapore a few days ago and went alongside section six, Tanjong Pagar wharf, to call. She was expected to leave for Hongkong shortly after her arrival.

He was one of the three British men-of-war which were ordered to Lisbon at the time of the Revolution. The "Newcastle" has been ordered out from Chatham to replace the "Bedford," which ran on the rocks off Quesada and was wrecked. This was his first commission. She was completed only this year, and her first period of service in the Far East will be one of two years. The "Newcastle" is a second class cruiser and has a length of 430 ft. and a beam of 47 ft. She displaces 4,900 tons, and is capable of a speed of 12 knots. She has an indicated horse-power of 22,000, of 25 knots. She was built at Elswick, and the Wulverton Engineering Company are the makers of her engines.

A few hours after she arrived at Gibraltar, orders were received to sail for Lisbon at full speed, and the "Newcastle" lost no time in getting away. She put in at Lisbon two days after the trouble broke out, and the disappointment of the crew who had been looking forward to a lively time, the city was discovered in a perfectly tranquil state. Captain Hunt went ashore on the arrival of the vessel, and made a call on the British Minister. It was understood that every consideration had been and was being paid to British subjects, and the "Newcastle," consequently, after a three days stay in the port, resumed her voyage to the East. During this time the crew knew very little about what was happening in the capital.

A few shots were heard on the day following the arrival of the "Newcastle," and it was understood that an attack was being made on one of the monasteries, but nothing definite was known in regard to this, and nothing was seen from the ship. The voyage was resumed in partial ignorance of what had taken place.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

CONSTITUTIONAL REFORM.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

Prince Ching has strongly protested against the suggestions submitted to the Throne by Princes Pu-lio and Lu-ku-Tsi-ti for the abolition of the Commune's of Constitutional Reform.

A STRANGE SITUATION.

The Viceroy of the Three Eastern Provinces, H. E. Hsi-Liang, has again sent an urgent telegram to the Grand Council regarding the action of a certain Power, which has gradually advanced its troops, and made secret surveys of certain positions. The Viceroy has requested instructions.

TROOPS IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

Prince Yim-Chang, of the Ministry of War, has decided to appoint H. E. Tuan Chieh-wei as an Instructor of the newly-recruited army in Chinese Turkestan.

TIN ADMINISTRATION.

A certain Foreign Minister in Peking has communicated with the Minister of Foreign Affairs requesting that the present Administration in Tibet should be changed.

FOREIGN LOANS.

Duke Tsai-ze has instructed the Viceroy of the provinces of the various provinces that in raising public loans they should not in accord with established rules in order to ensure uniformity.

AN INSURRECTION.

The Tarar-General and Acting Viceroy of the Two Kwongs, H. E. Tien-chen-Chih, has wired to the Grand Council stating that an insurrection of the people occurred in Lie-chou-pu Province, and that troops have been sent to the place to suppress the insurgents.

TROOPS IN CHINESE TURKESTAN.

Prince Yim-Chang, of the Ministry of War, has decided to appoint H. E. Tuan Chieh-wei as an Instructor of the newly-recruited army in Chinese Turkestan.

Mr. Master—When you left your buoy what speed did you go?—Slow.

D. do you go full speed when you pass the barrier?—I may have.

How far was the "Ho. Ming" behind the "Kwong-tung" when you passed the barrier?—About two ships' lengths.

At what rate does your boat usually steam?—Various rates. At times it can do 12 knots, You don't go full speed through the barrier?

After you have cleared?—Yes.

Do you know what speed the "Kwong-tung" was going?—I don't know anything about the "Kwong-tung".

The President—You can have an idea of the rate your ship was going?—About a knot faster than the "Kwong-tung".

Mr. Master—About how close did you pass the "Kwong-tung"?—A good distance.

What distance?—Between four or five hundred feet.

How far were you away from the bank?—I don't know. I won't say.

About a hundred feet?—I won't say.

How far was the "Ho. Sung" ahead of you?—About three or four ships' lengths.

Where was the "Charles Hardouin"?—I can't say, as I did not look for her.

EXCESS OF PASSENGERS.

HEAVY FINE AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.

Before Commander Basil Taylor, R.M., Marine Magistrate, at the Harbour Office this morning, L.S. Murphy prosecuted Lt. 1, master of the steam-launch *Ta Hing*, with (a) unlawfully carrying 41 passengers in excess of the number allowed by his licence on the 18th inst., (b) unlawfully carrying 71 passengers in excess on the 10th inst.

Lau Koo, a Chinese constable, stated that he went as a passenger on the *Ta Hing* to Au Tau, with another constable. At about 10 a.m. he arrived at Sa Num, and counted the passengers. There were 80 all told, not counting the crew. The launch was allowed to carry 30, outside local trade limits. They embarked at Hongkong and called nowhere between this port and Sa Num, the latter place being in Chinese territory. On the 19th inst. at 11 a.m. he left Au Tau for Hongkong in the same launch on board which there were 80 passengers. They then went to Pak Sha Wu, where 20 more were taken, and then to Sa Num, where another two were taken, totalling 100 passengers. He counted them in the presence of the constable. He counted them in the presence of the constable.

Defendant had nothing to say and his Worship imposed a fine of \$100 or six months' hard on each count.

OPPORTUNITIES IN LEATHERS.

The trade in certain oddities of skins has grown to such an extent that nowadays no American tanner of specialties is unoccupied by any skin brought him. Be it snake, carious fish or frog, elephant or seal, he handles it philosophically, and in the regular course of business. Until recently it was supposed that these unusual skins, those of special delicacy, at least, such as fish skins, had to be handled by special processes. Special taneries, notably in Newark, N.J., one of the oldest seats of the tanning industry in America outside of the New York City "Swamp," sprung up just for this purpose and prospered.

But to-day all sorts of tanners take anything that may come to them, and the specialists have become general tanners. At many of them the visitor, if he is there at an opportune time, may see a heap of snake skins, or those of sharks or alligators, perhaps even the skins of crocodiles, awaiting their turn with bills of lading that until yesterday covered fat and sleek cattle on hoof.

It almost seems, these days, as if leather could be made from the skin of anything that walks or creeps. The most unlikely creatures were the most preferable to the manufacturer. How many people know anything in particular about gaffish, for example, or would ever think of gaffish's leather? Yet, in this branch of the leather trade of to-day, the gaffish is a little king among creatures valuable for their skins, for somebody not long ago discovered that it had a skin which, under treatment and with proper polish, can be made to look precisely like ivory. A good many of the very costly jewel cases and picture frames sold in the most expensive shops are of gaffish's skin. The gaffish has some wonderful properties, and it is surrounded by some interesting traditions. It is not only capable of being worked up to a beautiful polish, but after it is finished it takes on a wonderful hardness. There is a tradition that its secret was known by certain tribes of Indians, and they used it as an arrow. It is certain that a broaslate of gaffish's skin would resist even a tomahawk, and the impact of any arrow, it has been established, that it can be made hard enough to turn the edge of a spear or knife.

Gaffish is so commonly regarded as a standard food that it is hard to disassociate the name from that use only. Nevertheless many codfish in some parts of the world are caught largely for their skins, which can be tanned to unusual toughness. The "hide" of the cod, as it's covering when tanned may well be called, can be utilized for shoes and gloves to good advantage.

Every expert tanner to-day, who knows the skins of the denizens of the sea, who is familiar with the leather from seals, otters, whales and all the other water beasts, will testify that there is nothing more beautiful than comes to him in the way of trade than shark skin. It is a bluish gray in colour, and of a tone that makes it seem burrished. It is easy to handle and tough, and lends itself remarkably well to decorative leather effects. The skin of a shark has its surface dotted closely with an infinite number of tiny prickles, only to be seen under a magnifying glass, and it is the effect given by them that makes the burnished up appearance.

From Turkey comes the "angelica" (as its Oriental name is best translated), horrifying to look at, but its skin provides a green leather that is one of the very best in the trade. Eel skin is admirable for long, strong leather strips. One of its most successful uses is for braiding into whips. —(A Wall in American Export.)

AUTOMATIC TELEPHONES.

FORTHCOMING DEVELOPMENTS IN LONDON SERVICE.

The General Post Office authorities have under consideration the development of automatic telephone exchanges, and investigations are being made into the system. Although automatic telephones are largely in operation in America, in some instances, as at Grand Rapids, without any mutual assistance—the system is not familiar to most Englishmen; but the Lorimer system, which is a Canadian invention, was tried in Lyons by the French Postmaster-General Simony in 1893, and a German system was installed in Hildesheim in 1897. The German machine is like a clock with indicating numbers 0-9, connected to the automatic exchange. To each number there is a hole, into which the finger is inserted, and the disc turned as far as it will go. Thus, to ring 6956, the finger is inserted in hole 6, the disc turned and released, and the finger inserted in 9, and so on, until the numbers are finished, and the finger is inserted in 0 likewise, and the connection is complete. The automatic system is also in use in Canada, and Mr. Nall, president of the Lorimer Canadian Company, has related in this country how he gave a cordial welcome to the Isthmus.

THE QUESTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Sentiment in Panama favours a very full programme of fortification for the Canal, I am told that the plans of the fortifications have been practically agreed upon, and that the work will be begun at the earliest practicable moment. Mr. Taft, after inspecting the proposed scheme under the guidance of Colonel Goethals and other officers, all of whom are strongly in favour of the fortifications, will write his recommendations to Congress while he is here.

A MARVELLOUS ESCAPE.

FORTUNE FAVOURS DARING BURGLARS.

In the early hours of this morning burglars broke into Bradley and Company's Godown at Wanchai, from which the thieves removed a large quantity of sandalwood to a boat lying near the waterfront facing the godown. The goods were left on the praya near the wharf end while the culprits were at work getting more out, a European Police-Sergeant happened to arrive on the spot, in the course of his beat. He found the godown door open, whence on he promptly bolted it again, at the same time giving two blasts on his whistle to secure assistance. Before the others could arrive, however, the thieves managed to make good their escape through the back door, and a few moments later, the boat alongside the wharf shot away. A search was then made but no body could be discovered in the godown. All the stolen property was recovered intact.

But, according to some experts, this absolutely automatic exchange is most suitable for small centres; the increased mechanism required for intercommunication in large centres with many exchanges would be very complicated, and require extensive supervision by experts. The National Telephone Company made a trial of a small automatic system about 1889, whereby the subscriber turned a handle and got a connexion without any assistance from an operator at the exchange but with the growth of the system it ceased to work well. As has been said, for London, where the Post Office telephone alone deals with some 1,350,000 calls in the 24 hours, no system can be adopted until it has been thoroughly proved. But, although there is another difficulty in London in the private branch exchanges, where numbers of subscribers ring on the same number, it must be remembered that telephone developments move quickly.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[Specialty Translated by the Hongkong Telegraph]

THE BOARD OF PARLIAMENTS.

Prince Ching and others, Princes recently held a conference with regard to the question of the responsibilities of such a body. These must be of the utmost importance and Prince Ching could not see his way to assume this difficult task, being informed that the Premier's duty is more or less similar to that of the Grand Council; the only difference being that in the case of the Cabinet, the premier would have the co-operation of the other members who share with him the responsibility. Prince Ching signified his consent to being nominated as a candidate for the Premiership. Subsequently, the Prince spoke to the Regent on the importance of the immediate establishment of a responsible Cabinet.

SENATE POSITIONS.

Prince Pu-lun has suggested that all the positions in the Senate must be filled by officials holding substantive ranks.

GRAND COUNCILOR.

Duke Tsai-tse, the Minister of Finance, is to be appointed a Grand Councilor. This Imperial Edict will be issued in the course of a few days.

MILITARY SCHOOL.

Minister of War Yen Chang has decided to establish three elementary military schools in every district, and a medium military school in every prefecture. Instructions will be given to the various authorities to adopt immediate measures.

A PROTEST.

Prince Tsai-hua and Tsai-tao protested to the Prince Regent against Duke Tsai-tse's appointment as a Minister of the new Cabinet.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Prince Tsai-hua has decided to award substantive appointments to all the officials who have accompanied him abroad in the investigation of Naval affairs.

GOVERNOR OF SHIEN-SE.

The Provincial Treasurer, Fen Teeng-chiang of Nanking, will shortly be appointed Governor of Shien-se.

INTERFERENCE BY EXECUTIVE RESENTED.

Princes Yu Leng, Tsai-tao, Tsai-hsi and General Yim Chang have decided to establish certain rules with a view to preventing the Executive from interfering with Naval and Military matters and at the same time limiting their power.

THE NEW ORDER IN CHINA.

The Prince Regent has ordered the Grand Councilors to instruct the Viceroy and Governors of the various provinces to prepare everything for the proposed constitutional reforms with all their might. Should any of them think that he is incompetent for the post, he will be allowed to tender his resignation.

DEPLETED ENCLAVE.

Owing to lack of funds in the Imperial Household the Minister of Finance has wired to the various Provinces instructions to remit the usual sums to defray the expenses of the Imperial Household.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

PROGRESS OF THE WORK.

The following statement dated November 28 was recently published in the American papers:

By the courtesy of Colonel Goethals, I have inspected the Panama Canal from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Two-thirds of the excavation work, half the Gatun dam, 40 per cent. of the Atlantic, and 20 per cent. of the Pacific jogs have been completed. Colonel Goethals says that the work will be practically finished early in 1914, but he expects that the locks and machinery will be in operation, and that the Canal will be officially opened by January 1, 1915.

Everything is moving at the Isthmus with precision, method, and efficiency. Officials and workmen alike imbued with a single idea—that of staying at Panama until the work is finished. This is largely due to the fact that every one feels that health and sanitary conditions are being carefully guarded by the Government.

I had a conversation with President Arietmano to-day. He authorized me to convey to *The Times* his gratification that Mr. Taft had officially and emphatically denied the story that the United States had entertained the idea of annexing the Republic of Panama as a "malicious meddler of the Yellow Press." President Roosevelt fully concurs in this opinion. He added:

The statement that the Republic is bankrupt is quite false. We do not owe a cent. We pay on sight. We have \$5,000,000 (\$1,200,000) deposited in New York banks, drawing 4½ per cent.; and \$200,000 in cash deposited in banks at Panama, of which the sum of \$50,000 is to secure the silver currency. We have £20,000 paper money. The Government is honestly and economically conducted and does not spend a dollar without careful consideration.

The President is giving Mr. Taft a banquet on the 16th inst., and elaborate arrangements are being made by the inhabitants of Panama to give him a cordial welcome to the Isthmus.

THE QUESTION OF FORTIFICATIONS.

Sentiment in Panama favours a very full programme of fortification for the Canal, I am told that the plans of the fortifications have been practically agreed upon, and that the work will be begun at the earliest practicable moment. Mr. Taft, after inspecting the proposed scheme under the guidance of Colonel Goethals and other officers, all of whom are strongly in favour of the fortifications, will write his recommendations to Congress while he is here.

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SPORTING.

TO-MORROW'S FIXTURES.

The following are the fixtures for to-morrow:

LEAGUE CRICKET.

Royal Engineers vs. Hongkong Cricket Club "A" at Happy Valley, 2:15 p.m.—Craignegowen Cricket Club vs. Police Recreation Club at G.C.C. ground, 2:15 p.m.—Kowloon Cricket Club vs. Remonants, on the Kowloon Ground, 2:15 p.m.

The Remonants will be represented by the following in their match against Kowloon—A. H. Young, G. Young, G. A. Cooke, R. N. A. P. H. Roquette, R. N. O. T. Hobst, D. E. Donnelly, M. M. Mass, C. F. Shickleton, W. Waterhouse, C. E. Shields, W. E. Warburton and F. Matson.

The Police team for to-morrow's match is as follows:—P. P. Wodehouse, G. A. Woodcock, Dr. Kelly, J. Kerr, D. McIlroy, W. Kent, D. McLaren, W. Pitt, J. Orr, S. Bell, and W. Copper.

The under-mentioned players will represent the H.K.C.C. "A" in their match against the Remonants—R. E. S. Fowler, H. Hancock, J. Hall, P. Jacks, A. O. Lane, E. C. B. Lover, A. R. Lowe, Dr. G. E. Arbery, A. Mackenzie, M. R. Harris, and H. Dr. J. M. Atkinson.

The C.C.C. team are as follows:—R. Basa, W. Viveash, P. Corrie, L. A. Rose, R. Pestor, J. D. Norris, R. Carvalho, J. V. Braga, E. L. Draga, H. H. Taylor and L. E. Lammer.

LEAGUE TABLE.

The following is the table up to date:

| Club. | P. W. | L. | D. | P. |
|---------------|-------|----|----|----|
| The Remonants | 4 | 3 | 1 | 7 |
| R.G.A. | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| Civil Service | 3 | 2 | 1 | 6 |
| R.E. | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Kowloon | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 |
| Craignegowen | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| H.K. Police | 4 | 2 | 1 | 5 |

OTHER CRICKET.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB vs. R.G.A.

A match will take place on the Hongkong Cricket Club's ground on Saturday afternoon against the R.G.A.

The following will represent the Club's team:—E. P. Cook, A. P. Dishaw, A. C. E. Elbrough, T. E. P. Finch, W. C. D. Turner, H. D. Sharp, R. E. O. B. Bird, H. R. Phillips, D. H. Ulmeyer, R. N. E. T. Wickham, R. N., and H. R. Makin.

LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

SECOND DIVISION.

3rd Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, vs. 8th Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, on the Military Ground, 2:15 p.m. Referee: Gunner Marsh.

LEAGUE TABLE.

| Club. | P. W. | L. | D. | P. |
|---------------|-------|----|----|----|
| 83 R.G.A. | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| 82 Coy R.G.A. | 2 | 1 | 0 | 3 |
| 83 Coy R.G.A. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| B.O.C. | 1 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| H.K. Police | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

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LEAGUE FOOTBALL.

THIRD DIVISION.

REVOLT IN MACAO.

SAILORS AND SOLDIERS IN ARMS.

LAY DOWN THE LAW TO THE GOVERNOR

SCENES AT THE CONVENTS.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Macao, 19th November, 1910.

When in obedience to the infamius mandate of an *inex-tribe* Decree, compelling the Governor of Macao to promulgate, he law framed by the Pr v'sor Republic Government of Lisbon against the Jesuit Fathers in the neighbouring Colony, the latter, anticipating the enforcement of the order against them, left Macao for Hongkong, it was hoped that the Sisters of Charity—of both the Canossian and Franciscan Orders—would be enabled to continue their educational and humanitarian work prosecuted by the holy ladies at Macao. But

LOST TO SENSE AND REASON;

The rabble element of a people, who once boasted of being the inhabitants of the "City of the Holy Name of God," are, stooping at nothing, and have been quite a cowardly and brutal campaign of persecution against the very ladies whose institutions abide to the age-old and the infants, and to God's poor, are worthy of the administration, respect, and devotion of all men, whatever their pious or religious creed. It would seem, however, that a large proportion of the perfidious soldiers and sailors, into whose hands the safety of lives and property at Macao is entrusted,

BERTH OF ALL SENSES OF HONOUR; when they so unjusitfully and so cruelly initiate and prosecute a campaign of persecution against ladies whose only crime is to abdicate home and in their expatriation in foreign lands, and in their return to Macao, have devoted their lives to a god d and noblesse.

As soon as the Jesuits took their departure from Macao and the city, morally and intellectually speaking, became the poorer by their ousting, so it was the plain felt by the Portuguese communities in Hongkong, Shanghai and Macao, that several meetings were held in all these centres, the outcome of which was that certain telegraphic representations were despatched to the Minister for the Colonies in Lisbon, urging him to suspend the operation of the provisions of the Decree against the religious orders at Macao. The Chinese Catholics too, both at Macao and Hongkong had representative meetings and resolved upon identical telegraphic memorials to the Portuguese metropolis. To all these telegrams the Colonial Minister has sent

A DEAF EAR.

Even the Macao governor and the Bishop have appealed to Lisbon, so far, in vain. The expulsion of the Jesuits was presently enjoined and that of the other religious congregations is held in abeyance pending the receipt of the despatches from His Lordship which have gone forward by the mail on the subject. In the meantime hope was entertained that better counsels might still prevail with the powers that be, and, at any rate, the good Sisters of Charity were permitted to remain for the benefit of this ill-starred city. Little did the inhabitants think that the sailors and soldiers, in whom we have been a custodian to look for protection, would take the law into their own hands and subvert authority—even the authority of an ally so mad and wickedly-inspired Republican Government. That was, however, what came to pass, and Macao was treated this afternoon to a

TASTE OF REVOLUTION.

It is reported that a secret meeting was held on Monday in the City for a revolt on Tuesday. What transpired at the meeting I have no occasion to find out to-day, but I know sufficiently to say that the Navy and the Army—to be more correct the rank and file—were in open revolt this afternoon and were masters of the S. Clement for the rest of the evening.

Shortly after two o'clock in the afternoon a gun from the gunboat *Patri* pulled up on the beach in front of the Macao Circle Hotel. It contained a number of sailors armed with rifles. As soon as they saluted the shore they fired a succession of shots in the air. This was apparently a

PRECONCERTED SIGNAL.

to their confederates of the Garrison; for no sooner were the second and third rounds fired than the military men replied with a like number of rifle shots. At once immediately some of the soldiers broke loose from the S. Francisco post, having previously provided themselves with arms and ammunitions from the magazine. The officers commanded the men to desist from joining the mutineers, but as they appeared no longer amenable to discipline, they rushed out and joined the *Patri*'s soldiers.

The small band made a base-line for the main garrison quarters of Flora Barracks, where, by pre-arranged signal: shot were again fired and at once the soldiers rushed out to increase the ranks of the disaffected.

While these exciting scenes were being enacted, news travelled fast and furious throughout the city of theincipient revolt and there now arrived Lieut. Michael, the aide-de-camp to the Governor, and one Capt. Azimbuja Martin. I would not be sure if the officer accompanying the A.D.C. was the gentleman named. That was the name given to me by an eye witness of the incidents about to be recorded. Both the officers ascertained that the revolution's objective was Government House where the men hoped for an interview with the Governor in order to compel the Governor to put into immediate execution the proscriptive Decrees against the religious orders among other so-called grievances for which they were hoping to obtain redress.

REMONSTRANCES FAILED TO PREVAIL.

When Capt. Martin sought to counsel his men not to fire, one insubordinate ruffian actually attacked his superior at the point of his bayonet, aiming his rifle at the officer's stomach, threatening to shoot the officer if he did not hold his place. Whereupon the latter responded that he was there ready to die.

A force of considerably over a hundred men armed with rifles marched to Government House, and there laid their demands. One report has it that the Governor was interviewed. While another states that Senator Ma was refused a parley with the men. However that may be summarised under the following heads:—

(1) The enforcement of the anti-religious decree at Macao.

(2) The expulsion of the religious orders, including the Franciscan and Canossian Sisters.

(3) The closing of the *Vida Nova* newspaper.

Two Artillerymen visited the Convent's branch establishment at Mouguo outside the City limits and there informed the Sisters in charge to take care of themselves because the soldiers would visit them at night and do them to death.

Before six o'clock this morning Captain Ribas called at the Casa de Beneficencia and informed the Sisters that the soldiers did not want them to leave, thus placing the frightened ladies on the horns of a dilemma.

Six had already completed preparations to proceed to Hongkong and arrived here to-day leaving 28 Italian and Portuguese Sisters and 16 Chinese nuns to their own devices at Macao. The latest information that we have been able to gather is that no harm has come to them in the course of to-day and it is sincerely hoped that they will be unmolested by the rowdy element at Macao.

The Sisters Fathers, together with the two industrial instructors, have also had to give up their good work at Macao. They are now in Hongkong and are the guests of the Rt. Rev. Bishop D. Peixoto.

PRIVATE CITIZENS THREATENED.

Mr. A. J. Pasto, the barrister, having been threatened with personal violence by the revolutionaries, has taken his departure for Canton, while Mrs. Pasto arrived in Hongkong to-day. Dr. Luis Melo has also apparently earned the displeasure of the Republican element at Macao, for we hear that his life, too, has been threatened.

An urgent telegram received in Hongkong to-day reports that order has been restored, but whether H.E. the Governor, with whom much sympathy must be felt, can command the physical forces to maintain order is another question. It almost behoves the British Government in order to protect the lives and property of the British subjects there to dispatch a naval flotilla to Macao waters in case of emergency.

PROTECTION OF BRITISH SUBJECTS.

NEED FOR H.M. GUNBOAT.

ULTIMATUM BY LEADERS OF THE REVOLT.

At first inst.

"Complete tranquillity." Such was the brief official message that flashed through the wires from Macao to the Consul General for Portugal in Hongkong yesterday. And apparently all those who had children, relatives and friends at Macao must have gone to bed last evening in "complete tranquillity."

The Reverend Mother sent word to the Bishop for instructions how to act, but the military captain established in the main street by the revolutionaries precluded the possibility of any messenger reaching the Seminary from the Convent, and the subsequent hours of suspense were trying ones to the Sisters in the extreme.

THE BISHOP'S MESSAGE.

At seven o'clock in the evening a message arrived from the Bishop. It conveyed the direction to the Superior as for herself and the Sisters to leave Macao to-morrow morning. As I write my information is that the inmates of the Convent are busily packing up their baggage to leave for Hongkong on Wednesday.

ARRIVAL AT HONGKONG.

Upon the arrival of the *Sui Fui* from Macao before noon to-day a representative of the *Hongkong Telegraph* arrived at the wharf to gather particulars of the stirring events which occurred Macao yesterday. At his pier a group of 120 men were watching the arrival of the Macao steamer with her precious living freight of a number of young girls in their keeping of the Sisters who had been rescued by the same boat to Hongkong to-day. The little charges—some twelve or more of them—were daughters of British parents who had elected to have their girls brought up at Santa Clara. On boarding the steamer our representative enquired of the crew at Macao last evening through Mr. F. P. de V. Nunes, who was the first gentleman to receive a telegram of the unknown origin sent last evening from the guardian of his little daughter at Macao. Misses H. Enomoto, J. J. Ba, C. W. Hardwick and D. T. T. Jones journeyed to Macao in a special chartered launch, starting from Hongkong at midnight last night. They arrived at their destination at 4:30 a.m. to-day and made straight for the Santa Clara. The cabin was locked up. Even at that early hour the Sisters were still.

PARKING UP.

For the voyage to Hongkong. The anxious parents had their anxiety set at rest when they were told that their daughters were in the safe keeping of their friends—Misses Schuster and Jobst, and when the visitors called at the residence of the latter—the joy of the meeting with the children was one which only parents alone can know how to appreciate. Altogether seven Franciscan sisters came over to Hongkong this morning and with them were twelve European girls and nine Chinese. There are still six Sisters of that order at Macao who were to leave for Hongkong this afternoon, or at the latest on Thursday morning.

CHEFD THE DESTINATION.

"That Macao's days will ultimately prove to be Chefd's gain; for we have been given to understand that after a short stay here in Hongkong the Franciscan nuns will take up their quarters at Chefd in North China where they will exercise their noble calling in the full field from any persecution to which they had been so ignorantly subjected in a city which should in future, like her, be in shambles rather than proclaim herself as the City of the Holy Name of God. While in Hongkong the Sisters are the guests of the French nuns at the *Asile de la S. Escolza*.

THE CANOSSIAN SISTERS.

The first intimation that the Italian Sisters had an asylum at Macao was when a Captain of the Army called for his daughter at the Convent, saying at the same time that neither the Sisters nor their charges were in safety. Almost immediately after others followed and in a short space of time all the day school girls had left and by dusk quite a number of Portuguese and Chinese bystanders were to leave for Hongkong this afternoon, or at the latest on Thursday morning.

THE SALESIAN FATHERS.

Has now been seen at Macao. The district Superior and the lay brother left for Hongkong yesterday afternoon at 2 p.m. arriving here at eleven o'clock at night. This considerably protracted journey was caused through the Chinese steamer striking in the mud in the silted-up channel, and she was not got off until the tide enabled her to resume her course. The departure of the Salesian Fathers is a deplorable loss to industrial education at Macao. The Salesian College at Turin and its schools through the Continent of Europe and North and South America are famous for their teaching of the more useful industries, like printing, bookbinding, shorthand, etc., etc. At Macao the Chinese were just beginning to be taught these useful branches of trade when the occurrences of this week have undone all the excellent foundation so well and earnestly laid. The Chinese Band taught by the Salesians will be missed from public functions at Macao in future.

TO THE FUTURE MOVEMENTS OF THESE FATHERS.

Nothing is definitely known. Orders are awaited from the Capri General at Turin in reply to the telegram despatched from Hongkong yesterday. Within the precincts of the Convent and now attempting to remove the sacred images was defeated by the men. One of the first to lead the charge to inform the Sisters that his corps de troupes had been supplied with powder and shot from the armory.

Yesterday. Meanwhile, Bishop Pasto is doing all he can to see to the comfort of his compatriots and guests.

Up to noon to-day there has been no further news concerning the forty-three.

CANOSSIAN SISTERS.

at Macao. As it may be taken for granted that the expulsion of the remaining nuns will only be a question of days the Superior in Hongkong taking time by the forelock is making arrangement to accommodate her willing band of co-workers at the branch district establishment at Hunghom. The limited space will be taxed to the extreme, and the housing of the orphans from Macao has presented a problem not so easily solved. While the Reverend Mother was deliberating over ways and means Providence came, as it invariably does to her aid. The good angel appeared, and in this instance Mr. A. Shilton Hooper, the public-spirited resident becoming aware of the Convent's serious plight offered certain vacant tenements at Hunghom of the Hongkong Land Investment Co., of which Mr. Hooper is the secretary, for the temporary accommodation of the large number of people who will be thrown on the hands of the Hongkong Convent in the next few days. Hongkong has ever been a generous Colony. Will it not respond to a call for some help to feed the orphan brought over from Macao? The very presence of these defenseless women and of the helpless children in Hongkong must surely go forth as an appeal for aid from all charitable people whatever may be the shade of their religious opinion. Unsolicited we appeal to the public—Europeans and Chinese—for some alms to the Convent's poor.

BRITISH INTERESTS AT MACAO.

It is true that the dwindling trade at Macao is responsible for a comparatively insignificant share of British interests at that port, but nevertheless there are British residents in the Colony whose lives must be protected. The Press have urged that to safeguard the Britishers at Macao it would be useful to maintain a show of naval force. Portuguese waters. We are glad to know that the White Eagle.

is about to appear in the Inner Harbour of Macao. There is no knowing when the services of a gunboat will be required, and the Naval Authorities have adopted the only prudent course in the circumstance by having a gunboat ready at hand for all emergencies.

SANTA CLARA CLOSED.

Santa Clara Convent is now closed, and the key has been handed to the Bishop at Macao. The remaining Sisters came over to Hongkong to-day.

GOVERNOR MARQUES' RESIGNATION.

ARRIVAL OF FRENCH GUNBOAT.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Macao, 30th November.

The state of affairs here in Macao is really too funny. Never before is it tragic.

Everybody seems paralysed with funk, and a few rowdy drunken soldiers and sailors terrorise the whole Colony with perfect impunity. Yesterday the silly comedy was played of a large number of these soldiers and sailors invading Government House, armed to the teeth. They presented an ultimatum to the Governor; their first demand was a fixed rate for the dollar, the second was the expulsion of all the Religious Orders, Sisters and all, without discrimination. The third was that all priests must discard their soutane or cassock and dress like English clergymen or be liable to be sent to prison.

Such, however, is the anticipated fact and we are in possession of exclusive information which impels us to the conclusion that Macao, from being the Monte Carlo of the Far East, has since forced for itself another soubriquet at the hothed of anarchy. While His Lordship the Bishop of Macao was having a *steak* to his matutinal cup of coffee at half past seven o'clock yesterday morning in the Seminary a party of three soldiers forced their unceremonious presence before His Lordship. They were armed with rifles with bayonets fixed. They demanded to be told the whereabouts of the Hongkong Jesuit who had written to the Governor; their first demand was a fixed rate for the dollar, the second was the expulsion of all the Religious Orders, Sisters and all, without discrimination. The third was that all priests must discard their soutane or cassock and dress like English clergymen or be liable to be sent to prison.

To a reverend gentleman at the Seminary the three intruders declared themselves as

THE LEADERS OF THE REVOLT.

They stated that they wanted neither life nor blood, but they demand justice. They intimated that unless the Governor and the three leaders of the revolt were sent to the gallows they would immediately expel all Jesuits without delay, and that with regard to other orders nothing need be done if present pending the exposition and explanation by the Governor of the exact usefulness in Macao of all other orders of religion and their work.

The brave sailors and soldiers had possessed themselves of cartridge belts full of ammunition and were determined to win a glorious victory over people who really could not hit back. A number of Europeans were present at this

FARCI SCENE.

and could hardly restrain their laughter and the expression of their contempt at the comic Opera appearance of what was going on. Commanding officers appeared in uniform with peaked caps and gold braid, but they had no swords. An officer without a sword is like Hamlet without the Prince of Denmark. The proceedings appear to have been very chaotic. The Governor does not seem to be of the grit that made *Vasco da Gama*, or *Albuquerque*. He signed a blank cheque on the Chartered Bank and filled it in for the amount due. He handed the chits to him and he tore them up. She had her suspicions, however, and told him she did not think he was Mr. E. Roberts. He said he was.

Mr. Dennys—What did you say to him?

Witness—I said "Are you not John Grant?"

I had read about him in the newspapers.

And in reply—He said "The idea of my being that boulder John Grant who had been in gaol!" The cheque was returned by the Bank disinterested.

Cross-examined, witness said she had seen the defendant before but he had a moustache then. When she saw him on the 11th she did not recognise him at first.

Do you remember me saying I had lost a cheque?—No; I do not remember you saying anything about losing a cheque.

Do you know that I gave the boy \$50 on Saturday night?—No.

What was the \$50 for?—Board and refreshments.

The case was again adjourned.

have tasted power, and are lawless. They have possession of all the ammunition in the place, and go about armed with rifles and full cartridge belts. On Tuesday four of them went to the Convent of St. Clara and demanded admission.

They wanted to look over the place. They entered and went all over the building, and then departed. They hurt nothing, and said nothing insulting. The same thing happened at the seminary, but there the soldiers and so did not use threatening language towards the Bishop, who fortunately was not there at the time. These

MEMBERS ARE DEMERITED.

they have no idea how all this will appear in the eyes of the civilised world.

A BRITISH GUNBOAT.

ought to come here instantly. It is said that a French gunboat is coming. I am not sure that a French gunboat will be of great use as the French sailors are not remarkable for discipline. The priests are all about to change their dress immediately "Gospolya" away city of the Name of God in China. It is good-bye to her judges. The rare charm of Macao the atmosphere of a Catholic City of Europe will be gone.

It had been bitterly said that Macao only subsisted on three things: gambling, prostitution, and the religious houses. Now the latter are swept away, but the two former are doing famously. The state of helplessness on the side of the public here is indescribable. The insurgents military and sailors are all-powerful and do exactly as they please. The commander of

THE CHARGE AGAINST THAYER.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES.

30th ult.
At the Magistracy this morning, before Mr. R. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which A. Thayer, an American, is charged with having obtained a sum of \$5,768.1 by falsely pretending that he had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila.

Mr. H. L. Dennis, of the Crown Solicitor's Office, Mr. H. W. Looker, of Meiss, Deacon, Looker and Deacon, Mr. J. H. Gardner, and Mr. A. R. Davies, manager of the Hongkong Hotel, were in Court.

His Worship—Are you for the prosecution, Mr. Looker?

Mr. Looker—No, your Worship, I am not prosecuting any more. The case is a very peculiar one and I believe is now in the hands of the Police.

His Worship—Are you prosecuting, Mr. Dennis?

Mr. Dennis—I am not prosecuting just at the moment. The Police are represented by the Inspector. I understand that Mr. Gardner is appearing for the defence and is about to ask for a week's adjournment.

His Worship—I want to hear your statement, Mr. Davies. Is the Hongkong Hotel prosecuting or not?

Mr. Davies—No, your Worship.

His Worship—Then you are prosecuting, Sergeant Wills?

Sergeant Wills—Yes, your Worship; the case is mine.

His Worship—Mr. Gardner, you are appearing for the defence?

Mr. Gardner—Yes, your Worship.

And you ask for an adjournment?—Yes.

For how long?—I should think about a week would suit.

Do you ask for a formal adjournment or for a hearing?—Formal.

His Worship—The case is committed it will have to stand over to the December Sessions.

Mr. Dennis—Will your Worship remand it for four days?

His Worship—Very well, then, you are remanded for four days—Saturday, at 11 a.m.

Mr. Dennis—I have not had any definite instructions, your Worship, but I understand that there are three charges.

His Worship—Yes.

EX-GOVERNOR OF MACAO.

ARRIVAL IN HONGKONG.

His Excellency Senhor Eduardo Marques, ex-Governor of Macao, and Lady Marques arrived from the Portuguese Colony by the morning boat to-day. They are at the present moment guests at the Hongkong Hotel. His Excellency and Lady Marques will be leaving for Lisbon by the French mail steamer on Tuesday next. A representative of the Hongkong Telegraph called on His Excellency this afternoon, when he found him in busy conference with the Commander of the gunboat *Patra* and with the Consul for Portugal in Hongkong, Senhor J. J. Leisla. Under these circumstances, our representative hastened to intreat upon His Excellency a time and attention.

We believe His Excellency will call on His Excellency Sir Frederick and Lady Lugard at Government House before taking his departure from the Colony.

THE INSURANCE PROSECUTION.

DECISION RESERVED.

Before Mr. E. R. Halifax this afternoon, Tam Ts' Kong, general manager of the Hip On Insurance Company, was charged by Mr. C. H. Wakeman, Register of Companies, with doing life insurance business in the Colony on behalf of the Wah On Insurance Company without having registered and made a deposit as required by the Life Insurance Ordinance. Mr. H. L. Dennis, Sr., prosecuted and Mr. Otto Kong Sing defended.

Defendant stated he was the canvasser in Hongkong of the Wah On Life Insurance Company, of Shanghai. He received his appointment from the agents at Canton. He had no connection with the Head Office. He received application and receipt forms. The receipts were stamped at Canton. Defendant signed on the line which bore a mark by the witness. He had no checks of the company and used no books. The Company had no office in Hongkong and witness had no authority to accept risks. Witness received no salary. The only thing he received was the first premium. On the 25th day of the 11th moon last year he received a letter from the agency at Canton requesting him to advertise for the cheapest offer. He sent a servant to the *Seung Po* with the advertisement, paid for the advertisement and later received the amount from Canton. The word "Kinglee" in the advertisement meant "broker." Witness gave the agency no authority to put his name in the advertisement. As far as he remembered only six or seven policies passed through him, all being in respect of children. He was in the Colony when he was four years old, being altogether over fifty years in the Colony. That was the first time he appeared in that Court as a defendant.

Witness was cross-examined by Mr. Dennis. The Court having been addressed on behalf of both parties, his Worship reserved his decision till Monday afternoon.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTE.

30th ult.

This morning, before Mr. Justice F. A. Harcourt, Police Judge, a case was called in which Ongay Singh, a watchman in the employment of Messrs. Mody and Co., sued Kwong Chan, 6 Spring Garden Lane, and Ah Shiu, a Banbury Bond cooie, for a sum of \$45,50, of which \$35 was due on a promissory note dated 12th August, and the balance in respect thereof.

Mr. J. H. Gardner, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the defence was that the promissory note was one which had been given in substitution for another. There were two promissory notes. In the one case the amount was \$30 and it was signed by one person. The second promissory note, upon which this claim rested, was for \$35. It was signed by two persons, the defendants.

Ah Shiu, on being called forward, identified the \$30 promissory note as being the original one signed by him on 21st June, 1910. He got the money for his own uses, and Kwong Chan was only guarantor.

The case was further adjourned until Monday.

CHINESE A. D. C.

1st Inst.

The Chinese A. D. C. is playing to crowded houses nightly at the Taung Hing Theatre. The piece staged is of the farcical variety and the acting is good. Some fine scenes are to be seen and the amateurs are to be congratulated on their praiseworthy efforts. The proceeds will be devoted to charity. The performance is to be repeated this evening and the following two nights.

COMMERCIAL.

3rd December, 1 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares by wire are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadourie & Co.—

| | |
|------------------------|-------------|
| Allagars | 5/- |
| Anglo-Javas | Tls. 7 |
| Anglo-Molays | 7/- |
| Balgowans | \$10 75 |
| Bertams | 7/- |
| Carey Uniteds | 12/- prem. |
| Castlefields | 10/- |
| Changkat Serdangs | 8/- prem. |
| Cheras (part paid) | 8/- prem. |
| Do. (fully paid) | \$1 8 |
| Dannasaras | 15 25 |
| Eastern Internationals | 13 3 prem. |
| Glencairns | 5/- |
| Highlands and Lowlands | 10 75 |
| Indragiris | 5/- |
| Kamungs | 5/- prem. |
| Kuala Lumpors | 10/- |
| Ledbury | 7/- |
| Linggis | 7 3 |
| London Securities | 3/- |
| London Ventures | 5 6 |
| Melilomas | 5 70 |
| Pajams | 5 11 |
| Pegahs | 5 1 |
| Rubber Trusts | 17/- prem. |
| Sandycrofts | 5 6 |
| Sapongs | 5 7 |
| Sonsfields | 10/- |
| Shelfords | 7 3 9 |
| Singapore & Johores | 5 3 |
| Sungei Chohs | 9 5 |
| Sungei Kapars | 4/- |
| Tangkangs | 10/- |
| Toengangs | par. |
| United Serdangs | 12 6 |
| United Singapores | 5 4 |
| United Sumatras | 8 3 |
| United Langkats | 8 0 |
| Duffs | 10/- |
| Tronobs | 34 6 |
| Pana Rubber | 6 2 per lb. |
| Plastation | 6 11 |

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadourie & Co. state:—Business generally is very dull and fluctuations in rates small.

Robbers.—The price of Para in London is quoted 6 1/2 and Plantation has advanced to 6 1/2, but the share market has not followed to any appreciable extent. There have been a few buying orders from London but holders generally are adverse to parting at the prices offered.

Singapore market remains inactive but latest reports from that port would indicate that a small investment demand has set in.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been the medium of a small business at rates ranging round about \$800 but the market remains quiet owing to the uncertainty as to the future of Exchange. Nationalis have buyers at \$80.

Marine Insurances.—There has been a steady demand for Cantons and transactions to some extent have been put through at \$180 and \$182 and more could be placed at the latter rate, or rather higher. Orders are in demand at \$185 with possible buyers at a slightly higher rate.

North China has been in steady demand at the advanced rate of Tls. 120 during the week but little business has taken place. Yangtze remains nominal at \$190.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires are unchanged at \$16 and there is a fair demand for Hongkong Fires at \$353.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are quoted nominal 5 1/2 with no business passing, whilst China Mailships show some inquiry at 18. Douglas Steamships have sellers of 20 and Indos at 5 1/2. Star Ferries are on offer at \$13 for the fully paid and \$12 1/2 for the partly paid. Shells are quiet at 8 1/2.

Refineries.—China Stuxars are quoted \$2 1/2 with little business reported and Luzons are on offer at \$2 1/2.

Mining.—Raubs have suffered a further decline and can now be had at \$5. Buyers of Chinese Engineering and Mining Company shares at Tls. 16 are no longer in evidence, the rate remaining the same.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Hongkong and Whampoa Docks are inquired for at \$10 after business during the week at \$11, and Shanghai Docks have declined to Tls. 67. Kowloon Wharves are off at \$53 and Whampoa Wharves have advanced slightly to Tls. 97 1/2.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Hongkong Lands are neglected at \$100, and Humptreys Estates have further weakened to \$63 sellers. Kowloon Lands are inquired for at \$33 but buyers could probably be found at a slightly higher rate. Shanghai Lands are still quoted Tls. 103, and Hongkong Hotels (old shares) are on offer at \$97 and the new shares at \$70, with no transactions. West Points are quoted at \$37.

Cotton Mills.—Hongkong Cottons are in steady demand at \$42 without tempting sellers. 10 Northern Mill, Ewes at \$87 1/2. Laou Kung Mcws at Tls. 48 1/2 and Soy Chies at Tls. 250, remain unaltered.

Miscellaneous.—China Borcos are offering \$2 1/2 and Daily Farms are neglected at \$7 1/2. Hongkong Electrics have been dealt in during the week at \$20. China Providents are on offer at \$21. Cements at \$21. Roofs at \$18, without inducing buyers. Watsons are a neglected market at \$16, and China Lightz are inquired for at 20 cents.

Exchange.—The Bank's drawing rate on London is 1 1/2% on demand, and the T/F rate on Shanghai is 7 1/2.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

SELLING.

London—Bank T.T. 1 1/2

Do. demand 1 10 3/4

Do. 4 months sight 1 11 1/2

France—Bank T.T. 2 3

Germany—Bank T.T. 1 18 1/2

India T.T. 1 17 1/2

Shanghai—Bank T.T. 7 5

Singapore—Bank T.T. per H.K. \$100

Japan—Bank T.T. 1 10 1/2

Java—Bank T.T. 1 11

BUYING.

month after 11/10 1/2

6 months after 14/10 1/2

10 days' sight S.A.C. & New York 1 10 1/2

4 months' sight do. 1 11

10 days' sight Sydney & Melbourne 1 10 1/2

4 months' sight France 1 11 1/2

6 months' sight " 1 12 1/2

4 months' sight Germany 1 13 1/2

do Silver 1 14 1/2

Bank of England rate 1 15 1/2

Sovereign 1 16 1/2

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HEAVY STORM IN JAPAN SEA.

SEVERAL WRECKS.

On the morning of the 16th Inst. an exceptionally violent storm raged in the Japan Sea, states a message from Tsuruga, and tremendous seas swept the coast. The pier at Tsuruga Machi was entirely broken and several embankments were washed away. Pouch of the River Koya, all the embankments were not only washed away but every ship which had taken refuge there was wrecked. Fortunately, the large steamer escaped.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadourie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS. | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE. | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRE |
|---------|----------------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|
|---------|----------------|--------|----------|-----------------------------|----------------|---------------------------|

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TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

This morning, before Mr. Justice F. A. Hazland, Police Judge, a case was called in which Oyager Slogay, watchman in the employment of Messrs. Mody and Co., sued Kwong Chau, 6 Spring Garden Lane, and Ab Shih, a Hanbury Bond cookie, for a sum of \$45,50, of which \$35 was due on a promissory note dated 12th August, and the balance interest thereon.

Mr. J. H. Gardiner, who appeared for the plaintiff, stated that the defence was that the promissory note was one which had been given in substitution for another. There were two promissory notes. In the one case the amount was \$50 and it was signed by one person. The second promissory note, upon which this claim rested, was for \$35. It was signed by two persons, the defendants.

Ah Shih, on being called forward, identified the \$50 promissory note as being the original one signed by him on 12th June, 1910. He got the money for his own uses, and Kwong Chau was only guarantor.

The case was further adjourned until Monday.

CHINESE A. D. C.

1st Inst. The Chinese A. D. C. is playing to crowded houses nightly at the Taung Hing Theatre. The piece staged is of the farcical variety and the acting is good. Some fine scenes are to be seen and the amateurs are to be congratulated on their praiseworthy efforts. The proceeds will be devoted to charity. The performance is to be repeated this evening and the following two nights.

COMMERCIAL.

3rd December, 1 p.m.
The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. —

Allagers \$1.7
Anglo-Java Tls. 7
Anglo-Malaya 4.7
Balgowries 30.75
Berlans 7.7
Carey Uniteds 7.0 prem.
Castlefields 11.0
Changkat Serdangs 5.8
Chems (part paid) 5.8 prem.
Do. (fully paid) 5.8
Damansara 15.6
Eastern Internationals 13.3 prem.
Glenlays 5.00
Highlands and Lowlands 10.6
Ingrahams 5.31
Kantungs 5.0 prem.
Kuala Lumpors 16.5
Leaburys 7.1
Luggels 4.7 3
London Asiatics 13.7
London Ventures 5.6
Merlimans 5.9
Pajams 5.14
Pegobs 5.31
Rubber Trusts 17.0 prem.
Sandicrofts 5.6
Sapongs 27.1
Seafields 7.49
Singapore & Johore 5.13
Songkai Ghobs 5.16
Songkai Kupars 14.7
Tangkabs 3.0
Toecraags par
United Serdangs 11.6
United Sugarpores 5.4
United Sumatras 8.3
United Langkats 8.0
Duffs 10.7
Tronous 34.6
Para Rubber 6.2 per lb.
Plantation 6.112

WEEKLY SHARE REPORT.

Reviewing the share business for the week, Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. state:—Business generally is very dull and fluctuations in rates small.

Rubbers.—The price of Para in London is quoted 6/3 and Plantation has advanced to 6/1/2, but the share market has not followed to any appreciable extent. There have been a few buying orders from London but holders generally are adverse to parting at the prices offered. Singapore market remains inactive but latest reports from that port would indicate that a small investment demand has set in.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have been the medium of a small business at rates ranging round about \$80 but the market remains quiet owing to the uncertainty as to the future of Exchange. Nationals have buyers at \$80.

Marine Insurances.—There has been a steady demand for Canions and transactions to some extent have been put through at \$180 and \$184 and more could be placed at the latter rate, or rather higher. 'Onians are in demand at \$85 with possible buyers at a slightly higher rate. North Chinas have been in steady demand at the advanced rate of Tls. 120 during the week, but little business has taken place. Yangtze is nominal at \$190.

Fires Insurances.—China Fires are unchanged at \$16 and there is a fair demand for Hongkong Fires at \$35.

Shipping.—Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboats are quoted nominal \$31 with no business passing, whilst China Manilas show some inquiry at 18. Douglas Steamships have sellers at 14 and Indos at \$35. Star Ferries are on offer at \$33 for the fully paid and \$34 for the partly paid. Shells are quiet at \$3.

Refineries.—China Sugars are quoted \$125 with little business to report and Luxors are on offer at \$12.

Mining.—Raubs have suffered a further decline and can now be had at \$6. Buyers of Chinese Engineering and Mining Company shares at Tls. 16 are no longer in evidence, the rate remaining the same.

Docks, Wharves, and Godowns.—Hongkong Docks, Wharves and Godown Co., Ltd.

Headwaters Mining Company 60,000

Raob Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited 150,000

Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd.

Docks, Wharves & Godowns.

Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited 18,000

Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. 60,000

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. 50,000

Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited. 16,000

LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.

Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. 25,000

Central Stores, Limited 12,000

Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited 8,000

Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. 50,000

Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited 150,000

Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited 6,000

Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited 78,000

West Point Building Company, Limited 12,500

COTTON MILLS.

Ewe Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. 20,000

Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited 125,000

International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. 10,000

Laou-kung-now Cotton Spila In & Weaving Co., Ltd. 8,000

Sey Chou Cotton Splicing Company, Limited 2,000

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited 8,604

China-Borneo Company, Limited 60,000

China Light and Power Company, Limited 50,000

Do. Do. Special shares 50,000

China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. 125,000

Dairy Farm Company, Limited 40,000

Green Island Cement Company, Limited 400,000

H. Price & Company, Limited 12,000

Hongkong Electric Company, Limited 60,000

Hongkong Ice Corporation, Limited 5,000

Hongkong Rose Manufacturing Company, Ltd. 60,000

Maatschappij tot Miljor, Bosch en Landschap, Limited 25,000

Peak Tramways Company, Limited 25,000

Philippine Company, Limited 50,000

Ts. 75,000

SHANGHAI.

Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited 30,000

Societe des Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin 13,200

South China Morning Post, Limited 1,200

Siam Laundry Company, Limited 6,000

Union Waterboat Company, Limited 50,000

United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited 120,000

Watkins Limited 10,000

Watson (A.S.) & Co., Limited 90,000

William Powell, Limited 15,000

SEVERAL WRECKS.

On the morning of the 6th Inst. an exceptionally violent storm raged in the Japan Sea, states a message from Tsuruga, and tremendous seas swept the coast. The pier at Tsuruga Michi was entirely broken and several embankments were washed away. Posts of the River Koya, all the embankments were not only washed away but every ship which had taken refuge there was wrecked. Fortunately, the large steamers escaped.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS. | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE. | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE RETURN AT QUOTATION BASIS LEAST YEAR'S DIV. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. |
|---|----------------|--------|----------|--------------------------------------|--------------------|--|---------------------|
| | | | | RESERVE. | AT WORKING ACCOUNT | | |
| BANKS. | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | 120,000 | \$125 | \$125 | \$1,500,000 \$15,000 \$150,000 | Tls. 319.30 | \$2 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ ex 1/98-\$22.45 | 800 120 |
| National Bank of China, Limited..... | 99,025 | \$1.7 | \$1 | \$1,000 \$10,000 | \$10.55 | 52 (London 3/6) for 1909 | 80 buyers |
| MARINE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | |
| Ganton Insurance Office, Limited | 10,000 | \$150 | \$50 | \$1,000 \$100 \$100 | none | \$1 for 1909 | 81 1/2 |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$15 | | | | | |

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

| FOR | STEAMERS | TO SAIL ON |
|---|---|--------------------------------------|
| KOBE and YOKOHAMA | "COULENZ" (Capt. H. Regener (T. 6,750)) | About TUESDAY, 13th December. |
| HAMBURG, CHINA, ALGIERS, CORTAGNE, SOFTIHAMPTON, LUDWIGSHAFEN, BREMEN | "KLEISTS" (Capt. O. Paluke (T. 17,000)) | WEDNESDAY, 14th Dec., at Noon. |
| MANILA, YAP, MARONN, SAMAR, RAI, NEWGUINEA, BRISBANE | "COULENZ" (Capt. H. Regener (T. 6,750)) | SATURDAY, 31st Dec., at Daylight. |
| SYDNEY and MELBOURNE | | |
| KRISAT and SANDAKAN | "BORNEO" (T. 5,050) G. Sambili | Middle of December. |

All the steamers of the European Line are fitted with Wireless Telegraphic. New System of Telefunkens.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

HELSINKI & CO.

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

Intimations.

Telegraphic Address: "DOCK" Yokohama.

Codes used:—A.B.C. 4th, 5th Edition, Lieber's, Scott's, A.I., and

Watkin's.

DRY DOCK DEPARTMENT:—Telephones: Nos. 876, 506, or 681.

NO. 1 DOCK. NO. 2 DOCK. NO. 3 DOCK.

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|-------------------------|---------|
| Docking Length..... | 515 ft. | Docking Length..... | 376 ft. | Docking Length..... | 481 ft. |
| Width of Entrance | 80 " | Width of Entrance | 50 " | Width of Entrance | 63 " |
| Water on Blocks | 88 " | Water on Blocks | 65 " | Water on Blocks | 82.5 " |

Mooring basin 600 feet x 100 feet x 25 feet deep.

EVERY description of repair work is undertaken. A large assortment of material including tail shafts and prop. in stock. Two powerful cranes, floating derricks to lift 45 tons, pneumatic, electric, hydraulic pumps, etc. Manufacturers of anchors, boilers, rags, lighters, constructional steel work, etc. Tenders on short notice by letter or cable.

WAREHOUSE DEPARTMENT:—

Telephones: Midoricho Office 533, or 575, Customs Branch Office 132, Takashimacho Office 292, or 293, Iriyachou Office 2251.

100 buildings, principally of brick and steel, 358 square yards or 15.15 acres. Direct water frontage of 2.36 miles in length, pier having a depth of 25 feet at low water, suitable for steamers discharging direct into warehouses. Railway siding with direct connection to the Government railways. Use of 45 ton derrick, tugs, launch, etc. Customhouse brokerage and insurance undertaken. Rates moderate.

Yokohama, October 18th, 1910.

[12]

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

[13]

(CAPITAL PAID UP \$1,250,000)

LOANS ON MORTGAGE OF HOUSE PROPERTY, &c.

GOODS RECEIVED ON STORAGE.

ADVANCES MADE ON MERCHANTISE.

LOANS MADE ON THE PROVIDENT SYSTEM.

(Rates and Particulars on application).

THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS,

ATTORNEY, &c.

UNDERTAKERS AND EXECUTORS.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 10th March, 1910.

FREE TRIAL.

TRY THE

ROYAL STANDARD

TYPEWRITER

(VISIBLE)

Cost \$165 Little, Last Long. Will

Always Give Satisfaction.

PHONE No. 482 and the machine

will be at your office for free trial.

Repair to any Make of

TYPEWRITERS.

GRAMOPHONES,

AND

SEWING MACHINES.

A Speciality. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

MOTOR CARS, BICYCLES and

TYPEWRITERS

FOR HIRE.

DRAGON CYCLE

DEPOT

63, DES VEURUX ROAD.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY

LIMITED.

PO RTLAND CEMENT.

In Casks of 375 lbs. net.

In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOME'S & CO.,

General Managers.

Hongkong, 15th August, 1910.

[14]

CROCKERY, Glassware, Electro and Silver

Plated, Glass and Iron. Works of all

descriptions, always on hand, for sale or on

hire at moderate rates.

Hongkong, 1st June, 1910.

[15]

RUBBER ASIA RETURNS.

Sept. Oct. Jan.—Oct.

Allagar 3,600 8,555 190.7

Alor Pongau 2,628 1,157

Alma 1,100 4,50

Anglo Malay 59,62 464,18

Ayer Kuning 320 400 2,86

Ayer Molok 2,168 11,008

Ayer Panas 1,585 4,339

Balgawne 7,655 8,484 8,818

Batak Rabit 1,320 3,835

Banteng 4,143 19,307

Batu Cavas 14,748 10,4070

Batu Tiga 9,002 6,387

Boram 1,100 1,000

Dertam 10,350 8,891

Bikau 3,145 10,007

Brak 1,075 5,898

Bukit Kajang 5,993 5,664 4,458

Bukit Rajah 36,31 304,965

Bukit Lingding 4,700 4,759 3,720

Bukit Timah 1,422 1,157 5,218

Bukit K. B. 612 1,005

Carey United 12,250 26,550

Castlefield 5,047 3,103

Jiangkat Seeling 31,42 23,955 29,341

Quaykat Salak 2,157 2,3 4 9,601

Cheong 950 950

Jicely 15,45 15,26 103,37

Jasolidated Malay 23,035 16,740

Jaodounia 16,000 17,927

Obang 100

Caceresco 4,385 10,030

Chita 902 900

Jamasata 93,293 255,100

Dimilion 410 449

Edinburgh 6,200 8,000 6,950

Federated (Island) 17,058 9,148

F.M.S. Rubber 14,145 42,663

Gedong 22,000 117,100

Glebelay 21,53 17,665

Gleschiel 4,784 29,493

Golden Hope 9,180 51,181

Goldcoa 18,073 104,426

Gula Kalampung 10,800 12,000 32,800

Hal Kee 720 2,503

Harpenden 12,000 57,910

Haytor 599 608 2,174

Heawood 1,168 1,384 6,501

High & Lowlands 43,173 37,843

Hugh Keenwell 12,590 11,485

Indang 705 4,401

Jimah 100

Jugra 9,511 60,583

Joboog 21,880 23,850 186,150

Kapar Para 17,108 97,866

Kamulang 8,942 9,800 37,7412

Kempsey 4,099 37,134

Kopang 4,720 5,152 31,6,9

Klobang 235 713

Kota Tinggi 670 50 4,098

Kual. Klang 3,181 16,591

Kuan 3,141 3,07 15,705

Kuaj. Rub. Est. 3,870 41,02 39,554

Kuta Lampur 49,216 401,236

Kuala Selangor 7,000 7,000

Labu 20,648 20,102 163,160

Landroos 3,097 28,837

Ledibury 10,633 82,522

Lengki 18,628 11,7,89

Malaka Linda 453 782

Malacca Pinat 33,000 220,000

Maudal Tokong 470 720 1,474

Merton 2,178 11,972

New Sarawak 732 732

New Singapore 60 220

North Hammock 7,403 41,018

Nova Scotia 17,500 83,455

Padang Java 920 940

Pajam 3,500 3,000 25,300

Intimation.**Auction.**

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. LUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, to sell by

PUBLIC AUCTION,
on **THURSDAY,**

the 8th December, 1910, at 11 A.M., at the China Navigation Coy's Godown, West Point.

A QUANTITY OF UNCLAIMED GOODS,
Comprising—

IRON, PAPER, BEANS, BECHE DE MER, MEDICINES, SANDALWOOD, BEANCURD, CEMENT, &c., &c.

TERMS: As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auciliators.

Hongkong, 1st December, 1910. [74]

FOUR MILLION MILES OF SPARROWS.

If we allow six inches, the measure of the common sparrow of our streets, to be the average length of the migratory bird, then this mighty host, if we could arrange its routes, fitting members in a quiet, orderly manner, like soldiers on parade, would make a line of 4,000,000 miles long. This earth is much too small for such a line. We might arrange our birds in 3½ lines, and each one would extend from the North Pole to the South Pole along the whole length of North and South America. If we arranged the birds at the Equator, they would circle the globe 16½ times.

KAISER AND TENSOR.**MR. CARUSO AT POTSDAM.**

"It was great, quite unspeakably great. I shall never forget it's evening as long as I live!" With these words, says the *Daily Telegraph* correspondent, Enrico Caruso, characterised the impression made up on him by the fifteen minutes' talk which he had with the Emperor William a few weeks ago. The meeting between the most-discussed of Monarchs and singers took place in the New Palace at Potsdam. It was the Empress's birthday, and the absent tenor had been commanded to display his art before a select circle, consisting of the Imperial family and the chief officers of the Court. One of the Emperor's primrose-coloured motor-cars called at the Hotel Bristol and conveyed Mr. Caruso through the vast forest of trees between Berlin and Potsdam to his destination.

The concert was held in the fantastic grotto-like apartment known as the Shell Hall. At its close, Mr. Caruso was graciously complimented by the Empress and Princess Elise Friedrich, and then the Emperor engaged him in conversation inquiring as to his impressions of the Palace, and especially as to the acoustic properties of the room where he had sung. The Monarch further took the opportunity of conferring upon him the title of Royal Prussian Chamber Singer.

Mr. Caruso later appeared at the Opera House here and the desire to hear him has already developed into a frenzy, which cannot be much further heightened without endangering the safety of the theatre-going public. On the morning on which the booking was opened, a large crowd had collected outside the Opera House by half-past five though the box-office was not opened till quarter past eleven. In spite of the restriction that not more than four tickets were supplied to a single applicant, every seat for all three performances was gone within a couple of hours, and the majority of those in the monstrous queue which by that time curled round the building like a snake, were sent empty away.

Incredible sums are now being offered for places, and the disappointed are writing angry letters to the Press insinuating that the vast bulk of the tickets was distributed in advance among officers and other persons with Court connections, and have in many cases been resold to them with a handsome profit to professed dealers.

SUICIDE BY LOT.

A sensational attempt at suicide was made recently by a young Austrian officer named Siegmund Szczesny, the heir to the vast estates of Count Koccejewy. The officer, who was 21 years old, was found in his chambers lying seriously wounded with a bullet in his head. In the room was a letter which contained the following words:—"Please insert in the newspaper—K. F.—forgive you—'sides' way." In a letter which he sent to a brother officer just previous to the tragedy Szczesny is stated to have explained that he had had a quarrel with another officer, and that he settled it by means of a so-called "American duel." He drew the black bullet, and, according to the terms of the compact, he was bound to kill himself within 24 hours. The military authorities—were at latest date endeavouring to find the wounded man's opponent, and made a thorough investigation into the affair, for it was stated that this method of settling disputes was not the first that has occurred there. The wretched officer was likely to recover.

X-RAYS AND TUBERCULOSIS.

The authorities of Guy's Hospital gave a demonstration about six weeks ago to show the important part the Roentgen rays play in the early diagnosis of tuberculosis of the lungs, and the fact that Guy's Hospital had gone to the trouble to give the exhibition seemed to suggest that a discovery had been made that would be of service to the world. If the Guy's Hospital doctors have only recently realised the possibility of the rays being turned to good account in connection with the diagnosis of lung troubles they are behind the times, because they have been used for the purpose for years in Australian hospitals, including the Adelphi Hospital, and by private practitioners who have access to Roentgen installations. There is therefore nothing new in the London demonstration. The rays are not applied as a cure for lung infections, but only for the purposes of diagnosis, and the part they play is to indicate by a density of shadow the portions of the lung which are affected. In health the lungs are a spongy substance, and offer no resistance to the penetrating rays, but when disease is developing the spongy tissue becomes congealed, and consequently is not so submissive to the light, with the result that on the photographic plate or the screen used by the doctor the part affected is shown by a shadow of deeper colour than that of the surrounding parts. In this way the diagnosis is assisted, and by careful examination the doctor is able to ascertain almost exactly the area of the disease.

Gentlemen's Shirts made to order, and Gents and Collars resewed on old ones.

Ladies and Children's Under-clothing, Children's Dresses, and all kinds of Embroidery, Materials can be supplied, if required.

The Superiors will also be most grateful for any PAPER, or old HANFORDS to be made into Books for the Children of the Poor Schools, who are taught by the Sisters.

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Intimations.

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Whiskies distilled in Scotland

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FINE MELLOW
FLAVOUR.

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LIMITED;

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

[28]

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1910.

SIDE-LIGHTS ON CHINA'S TRADE
IN 1909.

The latest of the series of Customs Reports for the year 1909 issued by Imperial authority contains much food for reflection, some of it not of the most palatable kind. This report comes nearer to Hongkong mercantile interests than did any of its predecessors, for it covers exclusively the southern coast ports for which Hongkong serves more or less as the entrepot or distributing centre. It is hardly necessary to enter into a study of the figures contained in these returns. It is sufficient to say that in the districts which come within their scope, the year 1909 was favourable in the aggregate. Main interest attaches to the comments and remarks made upon different branches of trade by the Customs Commissioners, each in his own district. For instance, the Commissioner at Foochow writes:—"It is easy to comprehend that our staple export, tea, grown as it is on old-fashioned plantations and extravagantly and wastefully prepared, cannot compete in price with the scientifically grown and economically manufactured leaf of India and Ceylon." But he cannot understand the apathetic attitude of the people in face of their dwindling trade returns. In a district like theirs, he goes on to say, where Nature has been so exceptionally bountiful, one would have thought that some new product, some fresh industry, would come forward to take the place of the gradually diminishing tea trade. It appears strange that China tea, which at one time dominated the world's market should at last be ousted from its tradal strongholds; but there is no one to blame except the tea growers themselves. Time after time, it has been impressed upon them that they must change their methods if they desired to compete on level terms with the highly cultivated products of India and Ceylon. But all these warnings have been left unheeded; and it seems to be only a question of time when China tea will be grown only for China consumption and when none but the very finest blends will have a showing in the foreign markets. In tea-growing, as in all else, Chinese custom appears to be as immutable as the laws of the Medes and Persians. As regards the silk industry, at any rate, one would naturally consider that China held an unassailable position. Yet even here we find there is a

slight in the ointment. For we are told by the Commissioner at Canton that, although China silk is maintaining its position in the world's markets, exporters state that "during the last three seasons complaints as to the quality of Canton's from manufacturers in Europe and America have rendered business increasingly difficult, and that, unless measures are taken to remedy the defects, the future of the staple export of Canton is seriously threatened." The Canton bristle trade, too, is not giving satisfaction to foreign buyers; Anoy, like Foochow, losing its tea trade; and the camphor supply of the district is becoming exhausted without any planting being done to keep up the rate of production. The port of Kiungchow in Hainan has to record increasing difficulties in the way of trade, because no attempt is made to keep open the fairway that connects it with the steamer anchorage a few miles away. And these are but a few of the things in the report which may be taken as indicative of the lost opportunities in China's trade during the past year. There are more encouraging reports, however, from other places adjacent to this Colony and closely identified with our trade and shipping. From Kowloon it is reported that there has been a healthy expansion in all branches of trade, due probably to the activities of returned emigrants. "A large part of their savings is invested in Hongkong, but they are gradually employing their money in local industries, such as rice and oil mills, silk factories, etc. They have also brought back a taste for foreign comforts and luxuries; money being plentiful, there is a growing tendency to indulge in foreign articles of apparel and household goods." In this district, too, as well as in the hinterland of Swatow, the fruit industry is gaining ground and appears to be firmly established. The agricultural hope of the Swatow prefecture, writes the Commissioner there, would appear to dwell at present in its fruit, and if the remarkable talent for organisation of the Chaochu people can be diverted to the distribution of the crop by modern methods, the eastern part of Kwangtung province might become for North and Central China what the State of Florida has long been for the North Atlantic States of America. Referring to returning emigrants, the Amoy Commissioner relates that at Changchow the influence of these people who have profited by their experience abroad prompted the purchase of an up-to-date dredger out of flood relief funds, for the purpose of improving the fluvial approaches of the city and so minimising the dangers occasioned by floods. A resident of the same town, who had been abroad for thirty years, had imported plant canes in large quantities for distribution in the district and was to erect a modern sugar-mill plant for the manufacture of sugar by the most up-to-date methods. The Sunning-Yeungkong Railway owes its existence to a Chinese who spent forty-three years in America, and three-fourths of the capital of the line is held by Sunning men in California. The returned emigrant, it would appear, is destined to play a highly important part in the future history of China, and there is probably no more powerful agent than he to be found for educating his stay-at-home countrymen into the ways of progress and enlightenment.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The late Miss Florence Nightingale bequeathed her body for dissection.

MOTTO for Chinese Government in present crisis:—We are here to day and gone to tomorrow.

SEVEN companies supply London with gas and the prices vary from 1/- to 6 cents for 100 feet.

The cars on view at the Motor Show at Olympia, in Kensington, are valued at nearly £1,000,000.

ETHELIS: Neve visited Hawley Harvey Crippen, when he was in prison under sentence of death for the murder of his wife.

FOURTEEN men were charged at the Magistrate this morning with gambling at No. 26, Queen's Road East. The men were fined £2 each or 7/- day.

A LONDON telegram dated November 23 says:—Rising has been renewed in the South Wales coalfield. Thirty of the police officers and 500 of the strikers have been injured in street fights.

A CHINESE tailor was charged before Mr. R. Wood at the Police Court this morning for assaulting another tailor's wife. He was fined £30 and was bound to the sum of £10 to keep the peace for six months!

"G'd to see you, sir," a man shouted as Mr. Lloyd George entered his motor-car under the granite archway of Dartmoor Prison. "You ought to be," the Chancellor replied, "considering I have just come out of gaol."

Masters, Gent and Co., of Leicester, are making the largest electrical clock in the world. It will be placed in the tower of an insurance company's building in Liverpool. The four dials are each 25 ft. in diameter, and the minute hands 4 ft. long.

Two men and a woman were charged with keeping an opium den and thirty-seven for smoking. The defendant appeared before Mr. E. R. Halifax at the Magistrate this morning and his Worship ordered the first defendant to pay a fine of £150, the second £100 and the third £50. The remainder were fined £4 each.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

FAREWELL DINNER IN HONOUR OF THE DUFFS.

H. E. the Governor and Lady Lugard give a dinner party at Government House to-night in farewell to The Duffs. The guests include Colonel Bayard, Mr. and Mrs. Geddes, Major Cobb Major and Mrs. Botin, Captain and Mrs. Worthington, Mr. Norman, Mr. and Mrs. Collis-Mortley, Mr. Potter, Mr. Gould, Mr. Scarlet, Captain Greenway, Mr. and Mrs. Pollock and Miss Smyth, Mr. and Mrs. Thorne, Sir Henry Berkeley, Mr. and Mrs. Lawler, Captain and Mrs. Stewart and Miss Collis, Mr. Friel and Mr. and Mrs. Mortague-Ede, Mr. and Mrs. Turner, Mr. and Mrs. Ley, Mr. and Mrs. White, Miss May and Mrs. Keswick.

On the arrival of Captain and Lady Marques yesterday, H. E. the Governor sent his Alde-Camp to wait on them to convey an expression of sympathy and to place the hospitality of Government House at their disposal. They decided, however, to stay at the Hongkong Hotel until their departure for Europe.

The editors of the *Nova Vremya*, *Kuncho* and *Zhanya*, (*Russkaya Tschitsa*) are charged with high treason, in reproducing particulars of coastal fortifications derived from German sources.

It is officially stated in Peking that the reported contract with American firms for the building of Chinese warships has not been signed, and it is now considered improbable that the work will be given to the United States.

China Critic—As a sequel to the theft of a pair of razors said to have belonged to the Duke of Wellington from Messrs. Pritchard and Company's Godown at Singapore the other day, it is reported by the *Scots Echo* that a European detective constable has been fined £15 for failing to arrest the thief.

It is reported that twenty-five cases of the black plague have occurred in the Chinese quarter at Harbin. Thanks to the precautionary steps taken by the Chinese officials no fresh case is reported, but Japanese Consular officials have removed 100 Japanese residents in the Chinese quarter into the Japanese Public Hall in the Russian section. This hasty step taken by the Consul has given rise to some criticism.

CATCHER Billy Sullivan, of the Chicago Americans, riptated the seat of Catcher Charles Street, of the Washington American League team two years ago, in catching a baseball thrown from a window at the top of the Washington Monument, a perpendicular drop of 524 feet. The ball was tossed from the top of the monument by Pitcher Ed. Wash of the Chicago team. It was only after 23 attempts that Sullivan caught the ball, although he nearly succeeded several times. The speed of the ball was so terrific, however, that he was unable to hold it. It is estimated that the ball was travelling at the rate of 161 feet a second when caught.

BRITISH GUNBOATS READY.—I hear that the British gunboats *Sand Piper* and *Robin* are here to look also after the interests of the Italian subjects besides the British subjects resident in Macao. This protection is being extended, so I am told, on the representation of Chev Z. Vespucilli, Capo-General for Italy in Hongkong, to the Governor of the British Colony. Rumour has it also that five of His Majesty's torpedo-boat destroyers are held in readiness outside the limits of the harbour to proceed to Macao upon the first call of emergency. A British Naval Officer visited Macao on Thursday and left on the following morning. It is believed he will submit his report to the Naval Officers on the situation obtaining here.

DESPATCH OF ITALIAN CRUISER.

The Italian cruiser *Cabul* has received telegraphic instructions to proceed with all despatch to Macao in order to protect the Italian subjects there. The *Cabul* is on her way down from Famy.

THE GUNBOAT "PATRIA."

The Portuguese gunboat *Patria* was moved out of the anchorage at Macao to the roadstead. The precautionary measure of the shifting of the anchor was carried out by Captain Cunha Lima of the gunboat *Dona Amelia*, who came over to Macao on this special commission. There is a rumour that the Commander and Officers of the *Patria* hesitate to return to their ship in the present temper of the lower deck Officers and crew.

THE SISTERS OF CHARITY.

I hear that the Italian Sisters of Charity are leaving for Hongkong to day to greater parts of them at any rate. If the community cannot abandon their charges all at once.

CHINESE SQUADRON DISPATCHED.

The Admiralty in Peking has given instructions to Commander-in-Chief Ching Ping Kwoong to proceed to Macao with his Northern Squadron for the protection of Chinese interests there.

AFRICAL OF SISTERS OF CHARITY.

By the seamen from Macao which reached port at noon to-day, there arrived 17 Italian, Portuguese and Filipino Sisters of Charity. They had under their tender care some 50 Chinese children—diminutives, little mites who had to be helped down the gangway. After the steamer drew alongside the wharf, a touching scene was presented. Some of the children were blind, others were maimed and others still exhibited visible signs of some infirmity which had been cured while they were under the care of the Sisters; but all without exception were looked after with that tender solicitude such as good little ones alone can bestow upon the helpless little ones. A very old lady, considerably over 80 to all appearance, had to be helped down the gangway to the train. Mr. J. Stoddart Kennedy, the General Manager of the Electric Traction Company, very kindly placed the two cars at the disposal of the Convent for the transportation of the Sisters and their biggins. The Mother Superior of the *Tsing Kong* Convent with two assistants personally assisted the helpless children in their disembarkation. These are still left at Macao 11 Sisters and some 50 aged and infirm poor, who advanced age precludes their travelling to Hongkong, but they are being carefully looked after by the Sisters in charge at Macao.

ACCORDING TO THE "PAUL MAIL GAZETTE,"

the Chinese Squadron is to be reorganized and strengthened. Until the Anglo-Japanese entente was arranged our China Fleet was much more powerful than now, ranking next to the Mediterranean Fleet in importance. Of late years it has not counted for such in the sum of our naval strength. Even when reconstituted it will be less formidable than in the past. But the two or three big armoured cruisers and the half-dozen "City" cruisers that are to be sent thence will more than likely uphold the honour of the British Navy in Far Eastern waters than does the squadron at present there.

This remark, of course, applies solely to the ships, and is not intended as implying any criticism upon the officers and men who man them. Jack is the same good fellow in what ever class of ship he is serving.

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The Macao Unrest.

PROTECTION OF ITALIAN SUBJECTS

FARCISSAL INCIDENT AT GOVERNOR MARQUES' DEPARTURE.

[From Our Special Correspondent.]

Macau, 3rd September.

A rather farcical incident occurred yesterday at the Hongkong and Macao Steamers wharf on the departure of the ex-Governor of Macao. After His Excellency had passed the guard of honour drawn up outside the wharf and had mounted the gangway and gained the deck of the steamer, a man dressed in the uniform of the local Fire Brigade, of which he is a fireman, stepped forward from among the crowd and said that he was desirous to address the Governor. The man's name is Souza. He appeared considerably excited and said that he spoke with all his warmth of the Portuguese *tais* (contrario Portugal). In his opinion, he said he had been 19 years in the Portuguese Armada (Navy) and that last year he applied for home leave but it was not granted. He then put his hand into his coat pocket in the act of drawing something or other from it. Those on board thought he was going to pull out a deadly weapon but it turned out to be nothing more deadly than a little strip of red and green. Waving the flag with both hands, he said that like a true Republican, he must draw over the flag of the Republic. He then called for "Vivas" for the Republic. He repeated three times "Viva Republica dos Portugezes!" The European passengers, among whom was a British Naval Officer, appeared to be much indignant at this demonstration of apparently a frenzied lunatic. Just as he had concluded his remarks the *Admiral*, Admiral Ador do Cunha, Mr. J. A. Mariano Garsis ordered him off the wharf.

BRITISH GUNBOATS READY.

Mr. Denby is reported to have been granted a leave of absence for a month.

CHARGE GREASER IS CAUGHT BY MACHINE AND HURLED INTO A PIT.

One of the upper Peak Tram Stations was the scene of a shocking accident yesterday, when a Chinese engine greaser employed by the company met with a most unusual death. It appears that while the deceased man was taking out the oil siphons in the engine, he missed his footing and was carried over with the fly-wheel into the pit, the engine having been already started. On this unfortunate man's flight became known, the engine was at once stopped and the victim was taken out. Dr. Steeden was immediately sent for and on arrival pronounced that life was already extinct. The Police were summoned and the body was removed to the mortuary.

Deceased was in the employ of the Peak Tramway Company for over four years as an engine greaser and his death is believed to have been due to carelessness.

THE THAYER CASE.

CHARGES WITHDRAWN.

At the Magistracy this morning before Mr. J. R. Wood, the hearing was resumed of the case in which A. Thayer, an American, was charged with having obtained a sum of \$126.80 by falsely pretending that he had an account with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank in Manila. Mr.

NOTES BY THE WAY.

THE NEWEST FAD.

Revolutions will seem to be getting almost fashionable these days. No sooner was Lisbon settled down to the new order of things than the neighbouring Colony of Macao turned into a veritable hub of rank anarchy. The sight of a handful of soldiers laying siege to Government House and dictating terms to the dislodged occupant on pain of instant dismissal verges on the side of the burlesque, and is nothing short of a howling travesty of lawfully constituted authority. The situation thus created is a truly Gibrarian one. In this connection, it is somewhat interesting to note a remarkable coincidence which has come to light. An en-cyclopedic Cornish journal has of late been entertaining its readers with lunatic effusions entitled "Wave of Revolt in Many Lands," and has included the peaceful colony of Hongkong in the awful category. It is possible that the little incident may have escaped the notice of those who happen to be on the spot, but doubtless the writer being perhaps possessed of a prophetic instinct, was transported by some supernatural agency into the realms of this remarkable discovery. Being as likely as not glorified, as I have said before, with talents in the direction of prophecy, the writer foreshadowed the event which has staggered peaceful residents both of this Colony and Macao and having a view of the fact of the close proximity to the two ports, it only required a fairly fertile imagination such as the writer in question would seem to possess to invest Hongkong with the somewhat doubtful distinction of enumerating it among places which are said to have associated reactionary ideas. One has indeed to go abroad to learn of events taking place at home.

A HEROIC DUCHESS.

It is interesting now to recall the heroism of King Manuel's great-grandmother, the Ducesse d'Orleans, grandmother of Queen Marie Antoinette, in the revolution of 1843. Sir Edward Bloom, who was then in Paris, writes:-

HAAGUE CONFERENCE.

Meanwhile the Duchesse d'Orleans, accompanied at the Tuilleries with her two children, the Comte de Liancourt, father of Queen Marie Antoinette, in whose favour Louis Philippe had abdicated, and the Duke de Chartres, on February 25, hearing that the Duchesse was going to the Chamber of Deputies, with her children, to press the claims of Louis Philippe's grandson, and to ask for herself that she might be appointed Regent, went there with M. Ivy. When we got into the Chamber the tumult was indescribable. The Duchesse d'Orleans confronted the Assembly from a prominent position, and surveyed the scene with the greatest courage.

Lady Normandy, writing from Paris to V. C. Countess Canning: "Only think of the brute who shot at the Duchess of Orleans three times in the Chamber of Deputies, and three times the bullet missed fire."

ST. ANDREW'S BALL.

The 900 Ball given by Lord Andrew's of St. Andrew proved as immense a success as the functions which have preceded it. It did good to one's heart to see so many folk trying to get the best out of life that they possibly could and a plump soprano might have found food for reflection and also derived happiness from the happiness of others. The only pity is, Hongkong does not boast of an accommodation sufficiently ample to hold comfortably the legions of terpsichoreans who occasionally fill the City Hall besides the St. Andrew's Ball. In the case of the "first state" when it was attempted to provide the godful of the Colony with an arch-triumph worthy of the semi-prime 'n Orient' wherein they could gibe with civic pride every argument was exploded to bring the scheme to a dead and no form of reasoning was left untouched but as far as this almost indispensable social need is concerned the charmed circle known as the Trustees of the City Hall vacated down to a policy of *In surfae* with stoical indifference to the needs of the public. Not only this but the Theatre Royal's 900 not above re-purposed and in present appearances, this is of thin skin, will very likely come into until the Millennium is ushered in. I am afraid I have been digressing from the subject. I think I was rambling about St. Andrew's Ball. I wish every success to future functions on the 30th of December.

"ENGLISH" OF A KIND.

The *Pisan Gazelle* reproduces the following curious specimen of locally-written English:-

My dear,

I regret extremely that I cannot fulfil my promise to you on account of which you are already aware of. I personally told me yesterday that he is willing to take but I must wait until he receives his money which he is expecting daily. This I know from a fact.

I am willing to pay you \$— per month, which is extra at 100% received the above, I am not forcing your kindness for what you have done, and as you know that I have no other alternative but to depend on your arrival in the extension of time. Don't in the least think that I am abusing your good nature. Never,

Your etc,

X Y Z'

There seems to be no end to the ingenuity of the authors of these curious specimens of the King's English, which bear the hall-mark of a peculiar variety of humour all their own.

THE QUEEN PROBLEM SOLVED.

I have received a gaily-worded invitation requesting the honour (*etc.*) of my company at a dinner-cutting demonstration to-morrow morning. Now the reason why I accept this fact is because I wish to give those parties who are inclined to make light of this matter to restrain from giving a further exposition of their adjectival qualities. This question of disregarding the queen's face from being used to afford amusement, on the contrary, is most to be able sign if the wife of modern progress that is weeping over the length and breadth of China and a people who have at last decided that the queen, which has been cherished as a tradition in the course of centuries, is useless and cumbersome, can be capable of greater and more far-reaching reforms. Grimulous orators have pointed *ad infinitum* about the "Yellow Peril." The only result that can be feared from the Chinese nation is a rightful desire to appear within the limelight of progress and loss of part, if not all, of the foreign trade with consequent loss of prestige. China is essentially a peace-loving nation and it is far from likely that she will take up a bellicose attitude. This is the position as I see it, and I hope, as every man gifted with ordinary intelligence and some power of perception sees it.

CASUAL CRITICS.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

[Specially Translated for the Hongkong Telegraph.]

A 1,000,000,000 DEBT.

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs have both reported upon the proposal of Their Excellencies Hsi-liang and Jui-cheng, that a foreign loan of twenty million taels should be raised for the purpose of railway construction. The gist of the report is said to be as follows:- Some countries have been ruined while others have become powerful on account of raising foreign loans. The national debt of China up to this year has reached the vast amount of 10,000,000,000 taels, but the country is obliged to raise loans for the construction of rail ways. So, if good use is made of the money, borrowed great benefits will accrue, but the utmost care should be taken in the matter. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs says that although it is advantageous to raise loans for the construction of railways yet, if the agreement is not carefully and properly drawn up, serious diplomatic issues might arise. The Ministry will work in conjunction with the Ministry of Finance when it has decided upon a satisfactory course of procedure.

THE RAILWAY LOAN.

The members of the Board of Finance and the Ministry of Posts and Communications have had a discussion, as a result of which it has been resolved that as soon as the loan agreements are signed the control of the railways throughout the Empire will be resumed by the Government.

SALT TAX.

Owing to the frequent malpractice in connection with the administration of salt affairs, Duke Tsai-iss has determined to levy the tax on salt as soon as it is taken out of the beds.

It has been calculated that a sum of about twenty million taels a year will be added to the annual revenue of the Empire if the administration is carried out in this way.

MAGNE CONFERENCE.

Preparations are being made for China's participation in the Hague Conference next year. Full and detailed particulars, supported by elaborate statistics, are being compiled in order to show what progress China is making in the suppression of the opium habit and in the extermination of the poppy. These arrangements are being made under the personal supervision of Prince Kung, who has never relaxed his efforts in the cause, though which has been committed to his charge, and in order to show how highly important China considers this matter to be, he has decided to attend the Conference in person.

OFFICIAL SALARIES.

The Budget Committee of the National Assembly have decided upon the following scale of official salaries:-

Taels per annum

Grand Councilor ... 24,000
Minister of a Ministry ... 10,000
Vice-minister of a Ministry ... 5,000
Councillor of a Ministry ... 4,000
Secretary of a Ministry ... 3,600
Viceroy of an Important Province ... 24,000

Viceroy of a Minor Province ... 10,000
Governor of an important province ... 18,000
Governor of a minor Province ... 14,000
Provincial Treasurer of an important Province ... 10,000
Provincial Treasurer of a minor Province ... 8,000

Educational Commissioner ... 6,000
Judicial Commissioner ... 6,000
S. & I. Commissioner ... 6,000
Tao-tieh of an Important Circuit ... 5,000
Tao-tieh of a minor Circuit ... 4,000

Prefect of an important prefecture ... 4,000
Prefect of small prefecture ... 3,600

The salaries of District Magistrates remain the same as before.

The Government of Japan has decided to reconstruct the railway from Tokio to Shimonoseki, converting it to the wide gauge, the work to begin next year.

It is a result of the Anglo-Jap-e-Exhibition that a large number of Japanese goods has been sold in England. The Japanese Commissioner states that Japan easily purchased a large quantity of machinery from a great western nation, but the exhibition had proved to his satisfaction that English goods were superior to those produced by the nations referred to.

We are pleased to state that a pleasing ceremony will take place at the Oakleigh Union to-morrow morning, when Mr. J. M. Alves will be made the recipient of a diploma of his appointment to the knighthood of San Sylvestre. The presentation will be made by His Excellency Bishop Dr. Pérez, the honour having been conferred upon Mr. Alves by His Holiness the Pope.

M. Zvezintseff, the Russian financier who is now in London in connection with the proposed railway across Persia from the Caucasus to Baluchistan, says he considers a capital of £1,000,000 will suffice for the construction of the line. The Russian share is ready. The scheme is favourably regarded in British official quarters. It now remains to ascertain the views of the financial groups in Great Britain.

Fifteen million dollars a mile is the latest railway construction record in England. Even at that figure there are difficulties, for the scheme is to run the existing Central London Tube Railway through from the Bank of England to Liverpool street, under the most expensive section of the business quarter of the metropolis. The extension is only a quarter of a mile, but the cost is \$1,500,000, or \$1,000,000 more than the same distance-cost for the construction of the present line. Some of the wealthiest men in London, among them J. Pierpont Morgan, have their offices on Broad street, under which this extension will run.

CAUTION

YUAN SHI-KAI.

The difficult question of appointing a president of the National Assembly is not yet quite settled, but in the attempt to settle it the significant fact has been made clear that there are highly placed statesmen in Peking who regard the absence of Yuan Shikai from the official circles of the capital as a serious loss. Prince Ching having declined to accept the post of president of the Assembly Duke Tsai-Tsai has been nominated, and though he agrees to accept the position he has clearly pointed out that his responsibilities will be by no means light ones, and that his will need to be supported by the full strength of Peking officialdom. The difficult issues that are likely to arise in connexion with foreign affairs will probably call for the guidance of a man who is not only a strong man versed in diplomatic ways but also gives equal weight to the interests of foreign nations in China's domestic and diplomatic actions.

Some of the messages from Peking state that Duke Tsai-Tsai has definitely stated that unless Yuan Shikai is appointed to the post of Secretary of Foreign Affairs he will not take up the office of President; but whilst it is hardly likely that His Highness has gone so far as to say that it is extremely probable that he has made emphatic declarations with regard to the absence of Yuan from public life.

The extreme danger that threatens in Manchuria makes it necessary that a man strong in diplomacy should be placed in very high office in Peking, and there can be no question that the influence of foreign nations in China's domestic and diplomatic actions would be greatly restored if H. E. Yuan were re-instated in some office in which he would have opportunity to exercise his special gifts.

National Review.

MACHINERY IMPORTS INTO KOBE.

BRITISH CONSULAR REPORT.

The following information is from the report by H. M. Consul-General at Kobe (Mr. R. D. B. Layard) on the trade of his district in 1910, which was recently issued:- The imports into Kobe under the heading of machinery decreased by 46 per cent, or over £670,000 (viz., from £1,465,004 in 1908 to £796,682 in 1910). In the imports of electrical machinery the proportion of British to German and American goods has increased greatly. British electrical machinery is much esteemed by the Japanese, but the manufacturer has always the same difficulty to contend with in Japan, viz., that cheapness is

LIKELY TO OUTWEIGH CONSIDERATIONS OF QUALITY.

In machinery of all kinds there has been a great diminution of imports, due principally to the general depression in business; throughout the country.

Many new electric light and tramway companies were started during 1909, to which cause the increase in the imports of electrical machinery is to be attributed, but the boom came to an end with the close of the year. Apparatus and machinery for gasworks have been imported from the United Kingdom to a very large extent, but it is not likely that this extensive importation will be maintained for

MORE THAN A FEW YEARS.

a great deal of the plant required for such undertakings is now manufactured locally. Cheap machine tools are now being turned out in ever increasing quantities by Japanese engineers which presumably satisfy requirements, although the foreign importer is of the opinion that they are unsatisfactory.

Experience will show which can command the market. Imports of bicycles in the completely manufactured state have suffered a check, only well-known makes being imported to any extent, whilst the demand for cheap goods has encouraged the importation of the cheapest British parts for putting together locally, to the exclusion of the finished article.

THE ROOM

Electric light companies increased the demand for British electrical wires and cables, which are much preferred to those made in other countries, but once more the preference for cheapness before quality prevents larger sales. There are now many small cable manufacturers working in Japan; only one of those concerns, however, competes in quality with the imported goods, and this one is equipped with British machinery and has the services of a British cable expert.

THE DOOM

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FURTHER ADVICES FROM NORTHERN MANCHURIA.

Further advices from Northern Manchuria give the following totals of cases of the plague up to the 13th ult., Sunday:-

Chinese Russian

cases deaths cases deaths

Manchouli ... 141 159 4 3

Dalai Nor ... 22 16 — —

Chahar ... 1 1 — —

Hsiao-hai ... 1 1 — —

Pohliu ... 4 2 — —

Tue chabe ... 4 4 — —

Harbin ... 1 1 — —

Total ... 174 154 4 3

AT MANCHOULI.

At Manchouli, on the 13th ult., there were 17 Chinese and 1 Russian cases with 12 Chinese fatalities, besides 7 fresh Chinese cases.

1,464 people were under medical surveillance.

AT DALAI NOR.

Dalai Nor had 1,000 people in detention for medical surveillance, Harbin 213 people and Tsin-t'u-hai 1.

MEDICAL INSPECTION AT HAKHIN.

The Russian Railway management have opened at Harbin Station the medical inspection of the passengers and train crews of the trains arriving from the west, except the express train.

FURTHER PRECAUTIONS.

The management, wide awake to the danger of the plague, have taken such like as a quicker medium for the transmission of the plague germs that the ordinary rats have decided to suspend until further notice the transportation of these animals, their carcasses, skin and meat and oil manufactured therof. *Manchurian Daily News.*

COMMERCIAL.

3rd December, 1 p.m.

The following quotations for rubber shares by wire, are supplied by Messrs. E. S. Kadoori & Co. -

Allagash 5/-

Anglo-Javas 7/-

Anglo-Malays 24/-

Balgowries 50/-

Bertams 17/6

Carey Uniteds 17/6 prem.

Castlefields 15/-

Changkuat Serangs 8/-

Cherau (part paid) 5/- prem.

Do. (fully paid) 5/-

Damansara 15/6

Eastern Internationals 13/3 prem.

Glenelays 52/-

Highlands and Lowlands 10/6

Indanglins 13/3

Kamunings 5/- prem.

Kuala Lumpurs 16/5

Ledbury 7/-

Llogga 17/3

London Asiatica 13/-

Entomation.

Yao Lee,

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Hongkong, 1st November, 1910.

Intimations.

THERAPION MAY NOW ALSO BE OBTAINED IN **DRUGGIST'S FORM**.
GEL OURE NO FICTIONS
MARVEL UPON MARVELS

NO SUFFERER
WILL EVER DESPAIR
by introducing a doctor's bill or falling into the trap of quackery, may safely speedily obtain relief from all his ills. The introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION,
a complete revolution in medical science, in this respect, pain and suffering of the body, mind and spirit, will be relieved by the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION in diphtheria, suppurating infections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of structure and other diseases.

THERAPION No. 2—The Sovereign Remedy for primary and secondary skin diseases, rashes, pain and swelling of the body, mind and spirit, will be introduced by the introduction of THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

THERAPION No. 3—The Sovereign Remedy for obesity, nervousness, impaired appetite, constipation, indigestion, flatulence, piles, rheumatism, loss of appetite, loss of weight, pain in the back and head, and all diseases resulting from dissipation, early exertion, etc., which usually predispose to other diseases.

THERAPION is insoluble in water, and is easily soluble in oil of principal medicinal oils. It is used in all diseases.

Obtainable at all Chemists.

NOTICE.

A LARGE Number of BOOKS, PERIODICALS, MAGAZINES and ILLUSTRATED EDGES are required for the use of the Translators here next month in the S.S. "Richelieu" for home. Any and every literature will be preferentially received by the Acting Chaplain (Rev. A. R. Thorhill) either at St. John's Cathedral or at the Post Office.

Arr. September 10, 1910.

COMMERCIAL.

NOTES FOR THE TRADE.

Bills.

Passenger Agent.

Dec. 3.

Passenger Agent.

Dec.

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOURIE & CO. - Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

| STOCKS, | NO. OF SHARES. | VALUE. | PAID UP. | POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT | | LAST DIVIDEND. | APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PARALLEL QUOTATION BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV. | CLOSING QUOTATIONS. |
|--|----------------|----------|----------|--|-----------------------|---|--|---------------------|
| | | | | RESERVE | AT WORKING ACCOUNT | | | |
| BANKS. | | | | | | | | |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | 120,000 | \$125 | \$125 | { \$1,503,000 \$15,000,000 \$35,000,000 } | \$1,029,300 | £1 for first half year ending 30.6.10 @ 6x 1/2 = \$12,45 | 5 % | 800 \$80/- |
| National Bank of China, Limited..... | 90,925 | 47 | 46 | { \$1,000 \$30,000 } | \$30,552 | 5s (London 2/6) for 1909 | ... | 580 buyers |
| MARINE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| Canton Insurance Office, Limited | 10,000 | \$250 | \$10 | { \$1,01,000 \$1,65,600 \$1,600,00 \$1,23,000 } | none | 5s for 1909 | 8 1/2 % | \$185 sales |
| North China Insurance Company, Limited | 10,000 | £15 | £5 | { Tls. 205,719 Tls. 208,644 Tls. 237,308 } | Tls. 205,719 | Final div. of 7 1/2 % for 1909 making 15 % in all | 5 % | Tls. 220 buyers |
| Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited | 12,400 | \$250 | \$100 | { \$1,000,000 \$1,600,000 \$1,20,000 } | \$287,984 | (Final of \$20 per share, making in all \$50 per share for 1908 and an Interim dividend of \$50 per share for 1909.) | ... | 837 sales |
| Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited | 12,000 | \$100 | \$60 | { \$1,000,000 \$1,000,000 \$1,00,000 } | \$7,0,617 | { \$12 for year ending 31.12.08 and Interim of \$3 on account of 1909 | 14 % | \$195 |
| FIRE INSURANCES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$100 | \$20 | { \$1,000,000 \$550,000 \$20,000 } | \$148,406 | 5s and bonus 5s for 1909 | 7 % | \$160 buyers |
| Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited | 8,000 | \$250 | \$50 | { \$1,00,000 \$87,500 } | \$420,218 | 5s for 1908 | 8 % | \$355 buyers |
| SHIPPING. | | | | | | | | |
| China and Manilla Steamship Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$25 | \$25 | { \$57,743 \$10,000 \$100,000 } | Dr. \$3,777 | -4% for 1906 | ... | 18 |
| Douglas Steamship Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$50 | \$50 | { \$10,000 \$250,000 } | nil | 4% for year ending 30.6.1908 | ... | \$195 sales |
| Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd | 80,000 | \$15 | \$15 | { \$1,000,000 \$107,500 \$15,491 } | \$28,766 | Dividend of 5 1/2 % for 30.6.10 | 24 % | \$31 sellers |
| Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) | 60,000 | £5 | £5 | { £18,100 } | 15,161 | { 2% = 1/- on Preferred shares only for 1910 | ... | \$58 sellers |
| Do. (Deferred) | 60,000 | £5 | £5 | { £18,100 } | 15,161 | Final div. of 1/6 per sh. (comp. 1/4) making in all 4 1/6 per sh. for 1909 & an Int. div. of 1s. per sh. on ac't for 1910 | 5 % | 83 sellers |
| "Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited | 2,000,000 | £1 | £1 | { £720,000 £100,000 } | £192,924 | £1,159 | 5 % | £125 |
| "Star" Ferry Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { \$1,000,000 \$62,681 } | 10,000 | A dividend of 7 1/2 % for yr. ending 30.4. 1910 | 6 % | 125 |
| REFINERIES. | | | | | | | | |
| China Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 10,000 | \$100 | \$100 | { \$120,000 \$83,640 } | Dr. \$1,090 | 5s for half year ending 30.6. 1910 | 6 % | \$125 |
| Luxon Sugar Refining Company, Limited | 7,000 | \$100 | \$100 | none | Dr. \$125,825 | 5s for 1907 | ... | \$12 sellers |
| MINING. | | | | | | | | |
| Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd. | 1,000,000 | £1 | £1 | { £125,000 £12,891 } | £1,435 | { Final div. of 1/10 for the year 1910 making 15 % (coupon No. 15) | 9 % | Tls. 16 |
| Headwaters Mining Company | 60,000 | P. 10 | P. 10 | none | none | First year | ... | P. 10 |
| Rand Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited | 150,000 | £1 | £1 | { £1,000 G \$10 } | £1,000 | 5s per share 13th dividend | ... | \$6 sellers |
| Oriental Consolidated Mining Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | G \$10 | G \$10 | none | none | Final qd. Gold \$0.65 for 1909 in all G \$1,15 | 5 % | 3/6 |
| DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS. | 500,000 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... |
| Fenwick (Gao.) & Co., Limited | 18,000 | \$25 | \$25 | { \$45,175 } | Dr. \$8,460 | \$1.75 for year ending 31.12.05 | ... | \$5 |
| Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd. | 60,000 | \$550 | \$550 | { \$1,000,000 \$1,00,000 } | \$264,847 | 5s for 1909 | 41 % | \$53 sellers |
| Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd. | 30,000 | \$50 | \$50 | { Tls. 1,00,000 Tls. 100 } | Tls. 1,00,000 | 3% for half year ended 30.6. 1909 | ... | \$50 sales |
| Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd. | Tls. 55,700 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 625,317 Tls. 50,400 } | Tls. 6,15 | Final of Tls. 3/4 making Tls. 6 in all for year 1904-1910 | 8 % | Tls. 675 |
| Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited | 16,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 125,000 } | Tls. 9,222 | Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910 | 7 % | Tls. 975 |
| LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS. | | | | | | | | |
| Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd. | 25,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 1,00,000 \$15,000 } | Tls. 4,314 | 5s for year ending 29.2. 1910 | 5 1/2 % | Tls. 97 sellers |
| Central Stores, Limited | 50,123 | \$15 | \$15 | { \$1,00,000 \$15,000 } | \$24,041 | 8% for 1909 | 8 % | \$124 sellers |
| Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited | 12,000 | \$50 | \$50 | { \$10,000 \$100,000 } | \$1,377 | { \$3 on old shares \$1.50 on new shares for half year ending 30.6.10 | 6 % | \$124 sales |
| Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd. | 50,000 | \$100 | \$100 | none | 127,9 | Interim of \$3 1/2 for 1910 | 7 % | \$100 sellers |
| Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited | 150,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { \$10,000 \$10,000 } | \$5,471 | 45 cents for 1909 | 6 % | \$13 buyers |
| Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited | 6,000 | \$50 | \$50 | none | \$1,9 | \$2 1/2 for 1909 | 8 % | \$13 buyers |
| Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited | 78,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | { Tls. 1,00,000 \$10,000 } | Tls. 6,059 | Interim of Tls. 3 for 1910 | 6 1/2 % | Tls. 15 |
| West Point Building Company, Limited | 18,500 | \$50 | \$50 | none | \$1,058 | Interim of \$1.80 for 1910 | 8 1/2 % | \$59 |
| COTTON MILLS. | | | | | | | | |
| Two Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd. | 20,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | { Tls. 30,000 \$10,000 } | 15,10,991 | Tls. 11 for year ending 31.12.09 | 8 1/2 % | Tls. 90 |
| Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited | 125,000 | \$10 | \$10 | { \$10,000 \$10,000 } | \$3,551 | 50 cents for year ending 31.7.08 | ... | \$12 buyers |
| International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 10,000 | Tls. 75 | Tls. 75 | { Tls. 175,000 \$10,000 } | 15,8,373 | Tls. 7 for year ending 30.9.09 | 10 % | Tls. 55 |
| Liu-kung-nan Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd. | 8,000 | Tls. 100 | Tls. 100 | { Tls. 30,000 Tls. 5,000 } | Tls. 4,532 | Tls. 6 for 1909 | 10 % | Tls. 50 |
| Say Chas Cotton Spinning Company, Limited | 3,000 | Tls. 50 | Tls. 50 | { Tls. 3,712 } | Tls. 3 for 1907 | 17 % | Tls. 350 | |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | | | | | | | |
| Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited | 8,604 | 12/6 | 12/6 | { £1,500 \$10,000 } | £648 | 15 % per share for 1909 | 6 1/2 % | \$10 sellers |
| China-Borneo Company, Limited | 60,000 | \$12 | \$12 | none | Nil | 60 cents for 1909 | 6 1/2 % | \$10 sellers |
| China Light and Power Company, Limited | 50,000 | £1 | £1 | { £1,000 \$10,000 } | £10,000 | 60 cents for year ended 30.6.06 | ... | 90 cents buyers |
| China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd. | 125,000 | \$10 | \$10 | none | £10,000 | 80 cents for 1909 | 10 % | \$71 sellers |
| Dairy Farm Company, Limited | 40,000 | £71 | £71 | { £1,00,000 \$10,000 } | £1,792 | \$1.20 for year ending 31.7.09 | 7 % | \$174 buyers |
| Green Island Cement Company, Limited | 400,000 | \$10 | \$10 | none | £4,399 | Interim of 15 cents per share for 1910 | 10 % | \$21 |
| H. Price & Company, Limited | 13,000 | \$10 | \$10 | none | £670 | 14 per cent, via. \$1.40 for 1907 | 12 % | \$12 sellers |
| Hongkong Electric Company, Limited | 60,000 | £10 | £10 | none | £12,798 | { A dividend of \$1.20 per share and a bonus of 10 cents per sh. for year end, 28.2.10 | 6 % | \$12 sellers |
| Hongkong Ice Company, Limited | 5,000 | £15 | £15 | { £10,000 \$10,000 } | £2,716 | Interim of \$1 per share for 1910 | 6 % | \$13 sellers |
| Hongkong Ko-to Manufacturing Company, Ltd. | 60,000 | £10 | £10 | { £147,500 £10,000 } | £2,716 | Interim of \$1 per share for 1910 | 6 % | \$13 sellers |
| Maastricht at Mijl, Bosch en Landerweck ptylable in Langkat, Limited | 25,000 | £100 | £100 | { £1,00,000 £10,000 } | £16,682 | { 1st Interim dividend of £1.15, 15% making in all £1.37 for 1910 | 5 % | Tls. 1,010 |
| Peak Tramways Company, Limited | 25,000 | £10 | £10 | none | £20,000 | 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on £1 paid shares for year ending 30.4.10 | 5 % | \$12 sellers |
| Peak Tramways Company (new) | 50,000 | £10 | £10 | none | £20,000 | No cents | 5 % | \$12 sellers |
| Philippine Company, Limited | 75,000 | £10 | £10 | { Tls. 24,820 Tls. 100,000 } | Tls. 1,510 | No dividend this year | 2 % | |